THE DAILY GAZETTE:

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

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T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

By mail, per year.....$ 8.00

Delivered by carriers, per week..... 15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870. NO. 96.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* announces that the puddlers went to work on Monday, the proprietors having signed an agreement to pay the coming year the same price paid last.

WHILE Dr. Mary Walker was lecturing lately a sapient youth cried out: "Are you the Mary that had a little lamb?" "No!" was the ready reply, "but your mother had a little jackass!"

IN Beaver county the Congressional canvass eclipses everything else, and is growing exciting and bitter. So far the contest lies between two aspirants, Hon. William Henry and M. Wyand.

AN Ohio farmer thought the reprieve of a murderer, the other day, a "pesky mean game," as he had a grist at the mill, and expected to have a "darn good time" witnessing the execution while waiting for it.

GEN. ALBERT RUST, who was twice Congressman, once assaulted Mr. Greeley, and through the war served as a rebel officer, died of inflammation of the brain, on his plantation near Little Rock, Ark., on the 4th inst.

IT now transpires that the numerous Chinese women of the town in San Francisco are decoyed on board American ships in Chinese ports by their countrymen, drugged and brought to California, where they are sold at auction to the keepers of dens of infamy.

IT is reported from Mississippi by a gentleman who has visited almost every portion of the State during the past four days, that everybody, almost everywhere, has given his best energies to the pitching of a cotton crop, and very often to the entire exclusion of everything else.

THE Savannah *Republican* thinks it "somewhat remarkable" that no Southern man is named by either party in connection with the nomination for the next Presidency, and it enters its emphatic protest against this "slight," so far as the Democrats and Conservatives are concerned in it.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper defines one of the politicians of that State as "a political disjunction, always to be found in a comfortable position between two political contradictory extremes, who may be parsed as belonging to and connecting the party that has office to give, and the party that is going to have office to give."

THE rumored intention of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to obtain control o' the Kentucky Central is reaffirmed. It is understood, however, that this action will be dependent upon a decision of the suit pending to determine ownership. It is thought the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern are working in harmony with the Thompson clique.

A Wealthy Clergyman—The Will of Rev. Dr. McClintock—An Estate Worth $150,000 to be Divided.

The will of Rev. Dr. John McClintock was admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Morris county, New Jersey, last week. Commencing life in straitened circumstances, and engaged always in "preaching and teaching," he found time to compile works upon educational and theological subjects, the sale of which brought him a considerable income. Careful investments increased his gains, so that he was at the time of his death worth about $150,000.

The will, which is dated May 31, 1861, commences as follows: "I, John McClintock, minister of the Gospel and President of Drew Theological Seminary, being of sound mind but of uncertain health, do hereby make my last will and testament, in the name of Almighty God, in whose mercy I humbly trust through the redemption of Jesus Christ, his son."

The will leaves the effects to his family relatives in annuities. An explanatory paragraph is added to that containing the bequests showing that Mrs. McClintock and her children by a former husband, Bishop Emory, had separate incomes of their own, and that the members of the family had already received legacies from the testator amounting to a considerable sum.

Attached to the will is a schedule of the property left by the testator. First upon the list is the literary property. Copyrights of four Latin and Greek text-books (familiar to all students) are estimated to be worth $1,000 per annum. The copyright of the three published volumes of the *Cyclopedia* is set down at a valuation of $25,000 or $30,000 per annum. The manuscripts for the volumes not yet published are worth, by the estimate of the author, $15,000. His manuscripts and collections for a biography of Bishop Asbury are held to be worth $600. Among the effects of the deceased are many other valuable manuscripts, which are left to be published under the supervision of J. Emory McClintock and Rev. Drs. Foster and Nadal, of the Drew Theological Seminary.

The other property left by the testator consists of real estate and mortgages upon property in Bergen, N. J., stocks and bonds of iron, insurance, gas, railroad, gold mining and oil companies, United States bonds, and notes made by persons for whom money had been loaned.

The doctor's library is an extremely valuable one, worth, according to his estimate, $8,000. He bequeaths to his wife one hundred volumes, to be selected by her, and to his children, brothers and sisters, each fifty volumes. He then directs that it be sold to the Drew Theological Seminary for $5,000.

The Legal Tender Case.

During the hearing of the legal tender cases on the 20th, Justices Miller and Bradley suggested doubts as to the right of the appellants to withdraw their appeals, and asked for a conference. After a brief conversation among the judges, the Chief Justice announced that the Court would retire for consultation, which they accordingly did. They returned in a few minutes, when the Chief Justice said the motion to dismiss the appeal was unanimously concurred in by the Court, as the absolute right of the parties, and he at the same time announced that the Court had determined to deny the motion of the Attorney General for a rehearing in the Hepburn and Griswold case.

This is the case in which the Court heretofore decided that the Legal Tender act is invalid as to contracts made before its passage. The Chief Justice said the reason why the rehearing was denied was that none of the four Judges now on the bench who concurred in the opinion in that case desired to have the case reheard, and under the rule of the court, without the consent of some one of the judges who concurred in the decision of a case, it could not be reheard.

Justice Bradley said according to the practice to which he had been accustomed an appeal in a writ of error could not be dismissed without the consent of the other party, but as the practice of the Supreme Court was otherwise, he had yielded a cheerful concurrence.

The refusal to rehear leaves the decision as it was heretofore made in the Hepburn and Griswold cases.

Lost at Sea—The Steamship City of Boston.

The New York *Herald* states that a boy named George W. Doty, residing at Prince's Bay, Staten Island, while playing along the beach at that place yesterday, in company with two other boys, picked up an ordinary soda water bottle, tightly corked. The lad broke the bottle and discovered in it a piece of hard, coarse brown paper, such as is ordinarily used for wrapping hardware and cutlery, and upon it were written in lead pencil the following words:

STEAMSHIP CITY OF BOSTON, March 2, 1870.—As I write this note (perhaps my last on earth) I hear the wails and moans of my fellow passengers, as they see the last vestige of safety lost and swamped in the deep. The vessel caught fire from the engine room this morning, and is fast driving the passengers to the bow of the boat. They have just attempted to launch the lifeboat, but it got swamped with about forty persons, male and female. The captain is doing his best. I must hurry and finish. God help us.

JAMES——NAS.

The "Oneida" Disaster—Arrival of Forty-nine of the Survivors—A Statement by One of Them.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

The steamship America arrived in this port yesterday from China and Japan, and among her passengers were 49 of the survivors of the terrible disaster by which the United States steamer Oneida was lost.

Soon after the arrival of the America one of our reporters had an interview with one of the survivors who was a principal witness in the investigations which were held soon after the catastrophe occurred. He gave the following account of what he witnessed. He was on deck when the Bombay was first descried coming on the starboard bow of the Oneida. The night was clear and star-lit, and only a moderate sea running. The Bombay was coming broad on the Oneida's starboard bow with her helm ported, when it should have been, to avoid a collision, put to starboard. The Bombay kept her helm a-port till within one hundred yards of the other vessel, when she must have starboarded, for she paid off a little but not enough to clear, and struck the Oneida almost full on her starboard quarter, just forward of the mizzen rigging. The shock was terrific, but the headway of the Bombay was hardly checked for an instant. As she cleared, the startled officers and crew of the Oneida took in at a glance the fearful extent of the injury to their ship. Nearly the whole of her starboard quarter was shivered and swept away, and a broad opening cut into her hull clear down to the water's edge. That she must fill and go down in a few minutes at farthest was terribly evident, and as the Bombay was still on her course, and the shore was distant between two and three miles from them, the case looked desperate. However, after the collision, Mr. Steward, Executive officer of the Oneida, hailed the Bombay and received a response. Then her steam whistle was sounded and the order given to bring powder from the magazine to gun No. 1, starboard—as it was rightly judged that one's would be the last above water. The men responded with alacrity; and while the Bombay was still in full view, and within plain hearing distance, three guns were fired in rapid succession.

There was no response from the other ship—no check or change in her course. The ill fated Oneida was settling rapidly by the stern; and while the brave gunners were trying to charge their piece for the fourth time, they stood over the knees in water, and could only load the gun without firing it.

Instantly on the occurrence of the collision, the order was given to clew sails, and get out boat sails to steer by, as the steering apparatus was gone. The men obeyed this order, also, as if they were not confronted by the prospect of instant death.

When it became apparent that the Bombay would not stop, and that the Oneida could not float but a moment longer, despair seized all hearts, but no panic followed.

The navigating officer, Mr. Muldeau, called out to Capt. Williams, who stood on the bridge, "Captain Williams, the ship will go down in three minutes by the stern. You had better go in the boat."

But he responded, "Save yourself and all you can; never mind me. This is my place; I will stay here." Then, thinking that possibly the ship might be in sounding, he called to the men to come on all over the decks, "All hands lay out in the rigging!" Instantly, says our informant, every part of the rigging was black with the poor fellows, who, like so many wingless, helpless birds, perched and clung in it and on the yards, hoping to thereby lift themselves above the profound abyss of waters which seemed already yawning beneath them. The third gun had been fired, the water followed the powder into the chamber for the fourth discharge, the gunners stood knee deep in the sea, they could not fire again, the last signal was given but one. The *Oneida* trembled, as if conscious of her doom; she shook, settled by the stern, her prow pointed a second skyward, and then the fated ship plunged like a shot stern downwards. As the surging waters parted to receive and engulph her, one concerted, piercing shriek from every live soul on mast and spar went up to God and all was silent. The *Oneida* had given her last signal for help.

The story of the rescue of the few fortunate survivors is well known. The Oneida's gig was smashed in the collision, and in a typhoon a short time before she had lost three boats. Some forty-two men made the shore in one boat, and considered their escape almost miraculous. Had the ship been able to have gone one hundred yards further she would have been in water sufficiently shallow to leave a greater portion of her rigging above the surface and many more would have been saved. She sank in about twenty fathoms and the water is deepest astern.

A party of divers afterwards went to the place. Soundings were taken and the position of the wreck determined. It was found that men in boats could reach down and grasp the lightning rod on the foretop gallant yard truck. At low water and on a clear day, portions of her riggings could be distinctly seen. Divers descended and went through the vessel. They found the immense opening in her hull, but could find no bodies in the wreck. They brought a cutlass and glove box up. The water was extremely cold. It was thought there was a possibility of raising the vessel, and bids for such an enterprise and for her sale were talked of.

The Japanese are too superstitious. Shortly after the disaster, some of these people fishing near the place found a number of bodies in their nets, but threw into the sea again. When a reward was offered for their recovery, the fishermen overcame their scruples. By them the body of Ensign C. E. Brown was recovered about the 23d of March. It was identified by his sleeve buttons, which bore his name.

THE N. Y. Tribune remarks:

Were the Senate's Funding bill this day a law, we believe it would be changed for the better. We should resume our march to specie payments, and therewith the steady appreciation of our paper currency. The authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury to fund, at his discretion, the greenbacks in the new four per cent. bonds, is, in our view, one of the most important and salutary provisions of the bill. It is high time the greenbacks should cease to be a national lie. "The United States will pay five dollars to bearer" is a fraudulent promise unless they are to be paid at *some* time in something or other. Let us have an authentic exposition of this promise, with practice to match, and our currency will rest on something like, if not exactly on, the granite basis of specie redemption. Pass the Senate bill, and the currency premium on coin can hardly be forced above ten per cent., and, if put above that point, cannot be kept there.

Until we make some effective provision for funding our national debt—ultimately, the whole of it—we shall have ample complaint of dull times. We live in a state of uncertainty, of expectation—of course, from hand to mouth. Few make heavy contracts for goods, apprehending an appreciation of currency and a consequent reduction in prices. Labor refuses to adopt its wages to a specie standard, not believing that standard about to be attained; capital is reluctant to employ labor at paper prices, believing that paper may soon be assimilated to gold: hence a hiatus, a chasm, an interregnum, which it is the general interest to terminate as soon as is practicable.

SEVERAL ministers and citizens of Montreal have petitioned the City Council to enact laws for the better observance of the Sabbath, but the Council says it is powerless to do so without an amendment to the city charter. Two French Canadian members, in speaking on the subject, defended velocipede riding on the Sabbath.

—It is stated that the cold weather of last week destroyed nearly all the fruit, except apples, in the Alto (Ill.) district, and probably two-thirds of the peach crop in the southern part of the State.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Northern Pacific Railroad Bill Passed—Tariff Bill Not Considered—Louisiana Election Cases—Patents and Copyrights—Navy Appropriations.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to amend the revenue laws, so that farmers who sell their own produce shall not be taxed.

Discussion was resumed upon the reference of the bill for Australian mail service, which finally went to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPENCER, from Committee on Commerce, reported favorably, without amendment, the bill incorporating the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad Company, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Mr. KELLOGG, from same committee, reported without amendment the House bill declaring the Iowa river, north of the town of Wapello, not a public highway.

Mr. THAYER introduced bills for the collection of debts due the United States from certain Southern railroad corporations and relating to suits of the United States against the same.

The joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders was passed.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs relative to the Black Bob Indian lands was recommitted.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was discussed by Messrs. Casserly, Stewart and Howard.

An amendment, requiring the free transportation of troops, stores, and munitions of war, was rejected.

An amendment that lands not sold five years after the completion of the road be subjected to preemption at $2 50 per acre, was agreed to.

An amendment that Congress may any time alter or amend this joint resolution was adopted.

A proviso was inserted that American iron and steel be exclusively used in the construction of the road.

The bill then passed—40 to 11, and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES stated that Mr. Schenck was ill and unable to go on with the tariff bill to-day.

Mr. STOKES desired to present a petition and memorial of loyal citizens of Carroll county, Tennessee, for protection.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

The discussion of the Louisiana election case opened, upon the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Kerr, providing for the notification of the Governor of a vacancy.

Mr. STEVENSON made a speech in defense of Mr. Sypher's claim, remarking that if the House referred to its vote, all the seats from Louisiana would be vacated. He proposed therefore that the resolution be withheld until that fact be decided.

The resolution was finally tabled and the House resumed the consideration of the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights.

Amendments were adopted reducing the salaries of Librarian of Patent Office to $1,800, First Assistant Examiners to $1,800, and Examiners in charge of interference to $2,500.

All pending amendments were rejected and the bill passed. The House then went into Committee on the naval appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $16,641,845.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wis., made a general statement as to its provisions. He condemned the action of Secretary Welles in reviving allowances to naval officers that were in existence prior to 1835. As to the condition of the navy, he said ships of the navy did no credit to the country at home or abroad. The position of the navy was most humiliating, the war ships of the United States being the derision of the world. Referring to the commercial iron steamships of England, he said that by them what little American commerce there was left could be swept from the ocean in thirty days. He thought it well to consider whether the United States might not wisely divert part of the money now spent for the navy in encouraging the building of a class of ships that would be useful in peace and in war.

Mr. HALE defended the navy at length.

The Committee took a recess till evening. Upon reassembling, there being but a dozen members present, Mr. Hale yielded to a motion that the Committee rise, when the House adjourned.

THE FENIANS.

Their Congress—Message of General O'Neil—Protest Against Immediate Aggressive Movements.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Fenian Congress permanently organized yesterday by the election of General J. J. Donnelly, of Utica, New York, Speaker. General O'Neil's message was read, in which he referred at some length to the co-ordinate relations of the Senate and himself, and fervently hoped that the petty difficulty, or rather misunderstanding, between them and himself would be entirely swept away by harmonious counsels, and forever forgotten. He alluded at some length to the fact that he desired an immediate invasion of Canada. In reference to that he would say from his heart, that his desire was as had been stated, to strike full at the heart of the common enemy, and strike hard.

Delegates Colonel Cosgrove and J. F. Finnerty, of the Chicago *Republican*, and Captain McLaughlin were finally admitted last night. Mr. J. F. Finnerty, as representing the Chicago delegation, addressed the Congress, and stated that no matter how much the general body of the organization was desirous of striking against the common enemy, he did not desire to peril the lives of any members of the organization who might be persuaded to join the movement against the Canadian authorities. He, as representing the entire Western portion of the Fenian Brotherhood, declared emphatically against any step on the part of this Congress which would imperil it in the present, or defeat its aspirations in the future. He for one would not protest against any rational movement against the Canadian Government, but he, as representing the entire Fenian organization of the Western States, was opposed to any useless sacrifice of life, and as representing the Western Fenian Brotherhood, he would decidedly protest against a premature movement on the part of General O'Neill or any other officer of the Brotherhood which might tend to decrease the standard, reputation or efficiency of the organization between right and wrong, and to determine what was feasible and what was not.

CANADA.

The Red River Delegates—Troops Ordered to the Frontier—Supposed Fenian Observed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTAWA, April 21.—The writ of *habeas corpus* was discharged in the case of Father Richat and Alfred Scott, Red River delegates, who remain in custody.

MONTREAL, April 21.—The provisional battalion, consisting of four companies, has been ordered to the frontier, head-quarters at Lasalle. Two car loads of suspicious looking characters, supposed to be Fenians, are reported to have passed over the Ogdensburg road last night.

Sir Stafford Northcote has arrived from England.

CRIMES.

Fearful Tragedy in Baltimore—A Woman Kills Her Four Children and Her Mother.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Mrs. Catharine Marsh left her house this afternoon, borrowed a butcher knife, went to a school near by, called out her son James, aged eight years, and cut his head nearly off. She rushed for another little boy named Burnett, who ran and escaped. She then returned home, went into the yard, seized another son, William, aged seven years, from a swing, and cut his throat. Then she grasped her daughter, Mary Jane, aged four years, and cut her head completely off. Then went into the house and cut the throat of her youngest child, George, aged two years, nearly severing the head from the body. Then she cut the throat of her own mother, Mrs. Duryea, aged 54 years, so badly that she will die. Mrs. Marsh was arrested and taken to the station house. Her husband has been absent some eighteen months in search of employment, and is believed to be working as a barber in New York. Mrs. Marsh has always bore an excellent character. She is undoubtedly insane, but to-night appears conscious of the terrible deed.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 21.—Captain Edward McConnell, son of the late General Murray McConnell, mysteriously murdered at Jacksonville last year, attempted the other night to commit suicide while laboring under delirium tremens. His friends kept watch, and his brother had removed the cartridges from the revolver. McConnell rose during the night, seized the revolver and exploded all the caps, and of course without doing himself any injury. He then took a penknife from his pocket and slashed his forehead, face and neck in a shocking manner, cutting several gashes two or three inches in length and of considerable depth, and leaving scarcely the space of an inch that was not mutilated in a shocking manner. He then descended to the kitchen, obtained a sad-iron, and beat his face and head almost to a jelly. He returned to his room, became unconscious from loss of blood, and remained so until he was discovered in the morning. Although severely injured, he is doing well, and will doubtless recover. It is the intention of his friends, as soon as he has sufficiently recovered, to place him in the Inebriate Asylum.

Revolt in Moundsville Penitentiary.

WHEELING, April 21.—Forty or fifty of the convicts confined in the penitentiary at Moundsville entered into a conspiracy to escape, and on Tuesday evening last overpowered two of the guards, taking the keys of the cells, and after stripping the guards attired two of their number in their clothes, who were put on guard to disarm suspicion. In this manner the cells of the convicts were unlocked, and the plot seemed to be working to their entire satisfaction, when at six and a half o'clock in the evening the guard who should have reported at the gate failed to appear. Suspicion was aroused, the guard and citizens became alarmed and indignant at the gate, and soon marched to the hall where the insurgents were, and on refusing to cease their resistance they were fired on, and a convict named Charles Moore was seriously wounded. The remainder surrendered at discretion.

Shocking Tragedy in Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—The facts of a shocking tragedy near this city have just transpired. Over a year ago a Miss Lydia Chapman married a Mr. Duville. They lived in great hostility until recently, when, by mutual consent, it was settled upon her twenty-five thousand dollars with divorce. Yesterday morning Duville came to town, saying he had not seen his wife for a week. An officer went to the town of Greenfield, where the parties resided, and searching the premises, found Mrs. Duville suspended by the neck and a panel in the door of the room broken in. Indications were that she had hung thus for a number of days. She was the fourth wife of Duville. A week ago she visited the city and appeared quite cheerful on account of the promise of the satisfactory result of a suit for a divorce. Duville is under arrest.

The Coroner's jury in the matter of Mrs. Duville's suicide failed to agree, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Vermillion County (Indiana) Robbery—Exploit of the Robbers.

TERRE HAUTE, April 21.—Yesterday's dispatch left the two robbers of the Vermillion county Treasurer's office nearly naked, fugitives in the woods, with hundreds of people hunting for them. Some time yesterday they presented themselves to two well known citizens on the highway, and, drawing a revolver, compelled the citizens to strip off most of their clothing, which the robbers put on and "lit out." The semi-nude citizens were soon picked up by a number of men who were hunting the burglars, and having every external appearance of being the fugitive thieves, they were arrested and taken to Clinton or Newport for trial. They proved an *alibi* and got off.

Lynch Law in New Mexico.

DENVER, COL., April 21.—At Los Vegas, New Mexico, on the 19th instant, two Mexicans were arrested for stealing groceries, &c., brought to town the same day, irons put on them, and lodged in jail. Yesterday morning they were found hanging to a beam in the jail yard. They had been taken out of jail during the night by a party of unknown men wearing masks.

Murder of a Barber.

MEMPHIS, April 21.—James Slaits, a barber, was shot and killed last night in a billiard saloon, at Humboldt, by a baggage master on the Mississippi Central Railroad. He also shot twice at a policeman who endeavored to arrest him, and then fled to the woods. Every effort is being made by the citizens to arrest him.

Lynch Law—A Desperado Hung.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Last night a vigilance committee forced the Marion county jail, at Salem, Ill., and took out and hung a notorious desperado named Hank Leonard *alias* Rogers, who was awaiting trial for the robbery of a farmer.

Serious Boiler Explosion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, April 21.—About 9 o'clock this morning the boiler of the Prother saw mill, between Oleopolis and Pit Hole, bursted, killing A. Clapper and injuring two other men slightly. Mr. Clapper was a married man.

—The telegraph continues to report extraordinarily high water throughout the region over which the recent storm passed. Yesterday it was still raining in Maine and New Hampshire, and the Merrimac was within an inches of the height reached in the great freshet of October. Villages and towns in the Mohawk Valley are inundated, and the whole valley full of water. Much damage is apprehended and loss from the breaking of lumber booms.

—The paper makers of the United States met at New York on Wednesday to establish such a union as exists in other trades, and to take steps to prevent over-producing of paper, which had reduced the price of some grades below the cost of production. About a dozen mills were represented, and it was resolved to issue a call for a general meeting of the trade to be held on the 20th of May.

—In view of the present large currency balance, and of the reduced gold balance in the Treasury, it is stated that Secretary Boutwell may remit his gold sales for May, but as the amount of usual monthly sales is trifling in contrast to the total balance which he will still have on hand, the report is probably set afloat for speculative purposes.

—A petition has been signed by the female teachers of the New York public schools and presented to the Board of Education, asking for the restoration of corporal punishment. The women declare that experience has taught that the rod alone is of any effect to keep the unruly class of boys in subjection.

—A locomotive attached to a freight train on the T. W. & W. Railroad exploded its boiler at Toledo, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, instantly killing the fireman, James Clark, and fatally injuring the engineer, Wm. Darker. John Ahldrich, brakeman, was slightly hurt.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The British Red River Expedition—Important Political Conference—Unfounded Rumor of Trouble with Spain—River Improvement in Wisconsin—The Georgia Bill, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1870.

A STATEMENT DENIED.

The statement that the British Government has applied for permission to send troops through our territory to the Red River country, is simply a repetition of a story contradicted on good authority three weeks ago. No application of the kind has been made, nor would it be granted on any condition by this administration. Every reason there is to believe that there is not a single member of the Cabinet who favors such a thing for a moment, and what is more, the British Government is well aware of the fact that Thornton did not ask our Government as an act of courtesy to allow the Dominion troops to pass through our territory to the scene of the Winnepeg revolt, and from what he has gleaned of the views of President Grant and Secretary Fish it is not at all probable that he will feel disposed to hazard the chance of refusal.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Governors Austin, of Minnesota, and Fairchild, of Wisconsin, had a hearing before the Committees on Commerce of the House and Senate in behalf of the improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, so as to give four feet of water in the channel between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan. Governor Harvey, of Kansas, who is to make an argument for the same, was unexpectedly called away. Governor Merrill, of Iowa, will be here to-day for the same purpose. Favorable action by Congress is anticipated.

TROUBLE WITH SPAIN RUMORED.

There were rumors afloat here this morning that we are on the eve of war with Spain. In anticipation of speedy trouble with that country immense orders for naval stores have been sent hence this morning by responsible parties. The Cabinet was in secret session this morning.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL CONVENTION.

An important and significant meeting, made up mainly of Republican journalists and other influential leaders of the party, not members of Congress, from all sections of the country, but mainly from the West, has been in session in this city for the last two days. The meetings being entirely private, the proceedings have not been made public, but it is understood it was determined to call a mass convention of all friends of revenue reform, to be held at an early day in some western city. The number and character of the gentlemen attending this meeting render it one of unusual importance.

THE CANARD ABOUT SPAIN.

Admiral Porter this afternoon received telegrams from Admiral Gordon, at New York, and Captain Steadman, at Charlestown, Mass., announcing dispatches to their care, signed "Porter," and stating that trouble with Spain was inevitable, and that every available vessel in commission, etc., had been received, and asking for explanations. The Vice Admiral telegraphed immediately he had signed no such dispatches, and did not know the parties to whom they were addressed.

GEORGIA BILL.

General Butler, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, goes to Massachusetts to-morrow night, and proposes the amended Georgia bill shall lie over ten days.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Adam Badeau Consul General, London; Edward Phillips, Marshal of Arizona; Fred Morley, Register of Land Office, Detroit.

MAY INTEREST.

No order is yet issued for the payment of the May interest, but it will be commenced before the end of April.

CUSTOMS.

The custom receipts last week amounted to $4,903,940.

NEW YORK CITY.

McFarland Trial Interrupted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 21, 1870.

M'FARLAND TRIAL—THIRTEENTH DAY.

Much argument arose this morning from the fact of the illness of Recorder Hackett. Many were the surmises as to whether the court would sit or not. When, however, the jury had arrived, and after them the counsel, with the exception of Mr. Graham, had made their appearance, the general opinion was that the case would be proceeded with. One of little Percy McFarland's friends told him there would be no Court, at which the little fellow was very much disappointed.

At ten o'clock Judge Bedford arrived and very soon after Mr. Graham, whereupon a consultation was had between the counsel, and it was concluded to adjourn until Monday, in consequence of the illness of the Recorder.

MORMONDOM.

Arrival and Reception of the New Governor—He will Enforce the Laws.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CORRINE, Utah, April 21.—Governor Shaffer arrived at eight o'clock to-night. The people turned out in hundreds and escorted him from the cars to the Minta House, where he was welcomed on behalf of the citizens by Mayor Monroe. The Governor briefly replied, stating that he is in Utah for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States: that when he can't do this he will return to his home. The Constitution and laws must be respected and obeyed everywhere; this Territory will be made no exception. Judges Hawley and Strickland, of the Supreme Court, and General Maxwell, Register of the Land Office, followed the Governor, showing the intention of the Government to suppress polygamy and compel Utah to submit to the authority of the Republic. The time has now arrived to put an end to the abomination. Remonstrances from the disloyal and traitorous will not stay the action of Congress. The city is illuminated with bonfires and torches, and the people are parading the streets, cheering for the first real Governor Utah ever had. Such is the reception the first Governor of the Territory received from its people.

Illinois Farmers in Council—The Subject of Transportation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 21.—A Convention of Illinois farmers met yesterday to consider the subject of the transportation of farm products. A letter was read from Governor Palmer, severely reflecting upon the exorbitant charges of railroads for transportation of freight, and expressing the hope that some effort would be made to convince the people that they have the power to rid themselves of the intolerable burdens of which they have such just cause to complain. The Convention adopted resolutions denouncing the rates charged by the railroads as exorbitant, and opposing the present system of delivering grain to warehouses owned by private individuals, subjecting shippers to unreasonable charges and frauds, and denying that the people have surrendered their vested rights to railroad companies. Resolutions also declare that canals are the only practicable check upon railroads in charges for freight or transportation, and the Constitutional Convention ought to modify its action regarding canal improvement. The present rates for transportation are declared unreasonable and oppressive. A dispatch was received from the Chicago Board of Trade endorsing the movement. A committee was appointed to organize town and township transportation leagues, and to call a meeting of delegates from them to form a State league.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Constitutional Reforms in France—Time Fixed for the Vote on the Plebiscitum—Inspection of Convents in England—Marine Disasters, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Siecle* publishes a vigorous appeal to the electors of France to vote *no* on the question of personal government. Among the signers of the appeal are Messrs. Arago, Bencil, Cremieux, Gambetta, J. Ferry, Garnier, Pages and Jules Simon.

The *Figaro* says M. Daru and Buffet left the ministry because they received a letter from the Duke d'Amanele, telling them to do so, or else the Orleanists might vote for the plebiscite. The *Figaro* adds that the Emperor has a copy of this letter in his possession.

The bullion in the Bank of France this week is 4,700,000 francs greater than last.

The committee in favor of the plebiscite has already collected 3,000,000 francs towards defraying expenses.

It is reported that the makers of wall paper will join the strikers to-day.

The President of the Senate, M. Rouher, to-day presented to the Emperor the *Senatus-consultum* as unanimously voted by the Senate.

The Imperial printing office will to-morrow commence the publication of the proclamation of the Emperor concerning the *plebiscitum*, together with a note of the latter. In his proclamation the Emperor gives the resume of the reforms introduced since 1860 up to the present moment, and dwells on the fortunate results to come from them, namely, stability of institutions and easy transmission of power to the heir of the throne. The formula of the *plebiscitum* is brief and simple. The vote will be taken on the 8th of May, verified on the 10th and its result officially announced on the 12th.

Prince Napoleon, who left Paris before the recent debates in the Senate, because the Emperor desired he would take no part in the discussion on the succession to the throne, returns on Saturday.

Marquis D'Andelarre, leader of the Left Centre in the Corps Legislatif, publishes a letter denying the truth of the report that the Left Centre has ceased to exist as a party.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—An American ship was seen on fire on the night of December 28th, in lat. 41, long. 131. She appeared to be loaded with cotton. During the night she disappeared and next morning an empty long boat was picked up. The name of the vessel was not ascertained.

The steamer Sado, from Oporto for Liverpool, was lost off Sicilly Islands. Passengers and crew saved.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The missing steamer City of Brussels passed Crook Haven this morning under sail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 21.—The bullion in the Bank of England is 143,000 pounds sterling less than last week.

Letters from Rome contradict the assertions recently made that the minority would leave the Ecumenical Council if the infallibility proposition is passed.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—A large meeting was held in this city last evening to protest against the proposed official inspection of convents.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 21.—The family of Prince Henry of Bourbon refuse to accept the six thousand dollars imposed upon Duke Montpensier by the Council of War.

An industrial demonstration was made at Cadiz yesterday, but was quickly repressed by the local authorities. One rioter was killed and several badly wounded.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 21.—The session of the Customs Parliament commenced to-day. Herr Delbruck opened the proceedings with a speech, in which he enumerated the subjects which were proposed for consideration. Among them are revision of duties on sugar and coffee and commercial treaties with Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 21.—*Evening*.—Consols for money 93⅛; account 93¼. American securities quiet; ten-forties, 86; '64, 88⅝; '65, 87⅜; '67, 89½; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 91¾; Great Western, 27. Stocks easy.

PARIS, April 21.—Bourse firm at 75f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton steady with middling uplands at 11½d and Orleans at 11⅝@11¾d; sales 12,000 bales. California white Wheat 9s 1d; red western No. 2 7s 9d; winter 8s 6d@8s 7d. Western Flour 19s 9d. Corn; No. 2 mixed 30s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 6d. Pork 97s. Beef 18s. Lard firm at 94s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 57s 6d for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, April 21.—Tallow firmer but not higher. Rosin quiet and steady at 5s 9d. Linseed Oil heavy at £93 5s. Linseed firm.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—Bonds closed firmer and higher: 5-20s 95¼.

HAVRE, April 24.—Cotton closed firm and quiet: low middlings afloat 131f.

ANTWERP, April 21. — Petroleum closed firm at 51f.

BREMEN, April 21.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 18 grosts.

HAMBURG, April 21.—Petroleum firm.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The death of Lopez, the Paraguayan chief, is fully confirmed.

—The free canal funding bill has passed the New York Assembly.

—One thousand immigrants, mostly Germans, arrived at New York on Wednesday.

—The Government purchased yesterday $1,000,000 of its bonds at 107 37–100@107 99–100.

—General Sheridan is visiting the Illinois Constitutional Convention, at Springfield.

—The House of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday rejected the ten hour labor bill by a vote of 173 to 33.

—Late Arizona advices state the small pox had subsided at Gueson and vicinity. The native population suffered most.

—The balance in the National Treasury yesterday was, gold, $83,218,722; currency, $3,109,630; general balance, $87,441,324.

—E. A. Sauder & Co., of Philadelphia, whose suspension was recently announced, show assets more than double their liabilities.

—The steamship Ohio, from Bremen, reports speaking the steamer Venezuelean, on the 16th inst., but she declined assistance.

—Anson Burlingame's remains arrived at Boston yesterday and were deposited in Faneuil Hall. The public will be admitted to-day.

—A Miss McCullough attempted suicide by jumping into the river at Wheeling, on Wednesday. She was rescued in a senseless condition.

—A steam mill, at Millford, on the B. and O. Railroad, exploded a few days ago, demolishing the building and seriously injuring three men.

—Gov. Hoffman, of New York, urges in a message the adoption by the Legislature of a resolution for the payment of the State ante-war debt in coin.

—The excitement about the new silver mines in New Mexico is spreading throughout the territory. Over three hundred men are in the mines.

—A Mauch Chunk, Pa., dispatch says the miners at Addeneck have struck, demanding three dollars per day. The operators offer two and a half.

—It is stated on unquestionable authority that the British Minister has not made and will not make any protest against the Darien Ship Canal treaty.

—The market house at Gallipolis, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. A man imprisoned in the station house, in the same building, was burned to a crisp.

—The colored people of Wheeling and vicinity yesterday celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, with all the usual appurtenances of a general jollification.

—The Mississippi Legislature has appointed a committee to address the Governor, asking the removal and impeachment of Judge Shackelford for releasing Yerger, the murderer, on bail. The committee will report on Monday.

OIL NEWS.

The "Big Well" near Brady's Bend—Its History and the Owners—Movements around Hillville.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HILLVILLE, April 21.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Presumitug your many readers would like to have something reliable regarding the "Big Well" and its surroundings I will endeavor to give the result of a few hours' observations. The well that has created such an excitement among the oil operators is situated near the head of Armstrong Run, one mile from Hilleville and two miles from Brady's Bend, accessible by tolerably fair wagon roads. Operations from either point on this well were commenced eight months ago by some gentlemen of Brady's Bend, aided by a few outsiders. On Monday morning at ten a large crevice was struck, the tools dropping three or four feet. The gas and oil came up in a torrent, overflowing the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼@95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113.

THE Greenville *Argus* has widened its borders, making it the largest paper in Mercer county. As a local journal, it is among the best of our exchanges.

BEAVER COUNTY presents two candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in that district. These are W. Henry and M. Weyand. It is Mr. J. Weyand who, as editor of the *Argus*, upholds the business of bolting from Republican nominations.

CONTRACTS for the work of construction to Zanesville, are advertized for inviting sixteen miles of railway, from Dresletting. Cleveland also aims to tap the mineral regions of Southern Ohio by a connection from Millersburgh to Dresden—a distance of not over 38 miles. This would let out the coal of Coshocton, Muskingum and Perry counties to the Lake markets.

"MIGHTY INTERESTING" reading, must have been those newspaper clippings which, to the astonishment of a venal Senator from a northwestern Republican district, filled the envelope which he expected to find containing the stipulated price of $12,000 for his vote! Perhaps he would inform his constituents of the topics discussed in those printed slips! Did they treat of official corruption, or of personal disappointment? On which side of his mouth, did he smile as he read them? Had he the patient curiosity to give them more than a cursory perusal? If he will kindly favor us with either the originals or copies, we will print them in this journal as a select miscellany.

JOURNALS on the Pacific coast chronicle fresh and remarkable discoveries of the precious metals. The gold-fields of Southern California have awakened a renewed interest, stimulated by the most tempting developments. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that "there seems no reason to doubt of their extent, and that there are enough good mines to employ profitably a considerable amount of labor and capital, if wisely directed." The Yellow Pine is the designation of a new district, very rich in silver, in the extreme Southern part of Nevada. The Big Horn region, in Montana, supposed to have inexhaustible deposits of gold, is to be explored this spring, by a large expedition well organized, and armed to resist Indian hostilities.

THE LECTURE of Hon. S. S. FISHER, on "Inventions and Inventors," in Masonic Hall last evening, was attended by a very large and appreciative audience, which showed the deep interest which Pittsburgh takes in everything that pertains to mechanical skill. The lecture itself fully sustained the high reputation of its distinguished author. It was clothed in the most beautiful, eloquent and appropriate language, and furnished ample evidence that Mr. FISHER is perfectly at home in the Patent Office. His graphic description of the brilliant expectations of some patentees, and the shattered hopes of others, was particularly fine, and the impression produced by it will not soon be effaced from the minds of those whose privilege it was to hear it. We can only refer our readers to our local columns, where they will find a full synopsis of the highly interesting lecture.

UNDER the brusque caption of "Still Another Lie," the Franklin *Repository* quotes the *Commercial's* stupid story that "the border raid bill was concocted and owned by the Mackey leaders," and comments upon it as it merits. We copy a paragraph:

> As to what the *Commercial* fabricates. We do not profess to know who the "Mackey leaders" are, or what such an expression means. But we do know that the border bill was got up by the border people for the border people, and that every statement made by the *Commercial* is false, as almost every statement it made concerning the border bill and the people of the border during the session of the Legislature was false. The editor of the *Commercial*, as every one knows, has no love for Mr. Mackey nor any of his friends, and never hesitates to publish anything which he thinks will damage them. If he were able to make anything but bold assertions in this matter, if he could pin the border bill on Mackey and his friends, and particularly if he could show that there was something rotten in it, or, as he says, "that the success of the bill was to mend their fortunes," he would not be long in giving the "details." We call for the "details."

REPRESENTATIVE COVODE, of the Westmoreland and Fayette Congressional district, declines to be a candidate for re-election. We print the full text of his very interesting announcement. The Greensburg *Herald* accompanies it with editorial comments, from which we quote:

> Mr. Covode retires, leaving the District in better condition for the success of a Republican nominee, than it has ever been. The accession of some six hundred voters recently *again* enfranchised in Pennsylvania—nine-tenths of whom, if true to their instincts and interests, will vote the Republican ticket, makes the District perfectly safe.
>
> Mr. Covode's constituents, without distinction of party, owe much to him for his prompt business attention, to any and everything pertaining to their interests individually, who committed business to him. His *political* friends in the District and everywhere owe him a debt of gratitude for the integrity and faithfulness with which he always performed his duty, as representing and ever acting with and voting for the measures of the great Republican party of the country. He is yet hale and vigorous, and by no means past that time of life when public men ordinarily finally retire to private life; and years hence, a constituency, who know they can ever confide in his integrity, energy and trustworthiness, may yet call him to fill high positions of public trust.

THE Washington *Chronicle* laments "the damage that will be done to the Republican party in going before the North in the fall campaign, when we will be held responsible for the refusal to admit Georgia." Let the *Chronicle* be comforted! We need only be fearful that the Democracy will gain all the credit for that most politic refusal. The Republican party, true to its record and its principles heretofore, would suffer vastly greater damage in the campaigns of next Autumn, if held responsible for a cowardly acquiescence in the premature restoration of Federal privileges to a people whose open hostility to the Union was less mischievous and formidable from Sumter to Appomatox, than from Appomator down to this hour. They have given us to deal with the pestilence of treason in its secondary, its most malignant and stubborn, type. Let whoever will, talk of palliatives—it is a radical treatment which the case requires. We are glad that it is likely to get it,—and that such is to be the record we shall stand upon in the "fall campaigns" which the *Chronicle* is needlessly nervous about.

We print the full text of the Senate bill in another column. There are outgivings that the President disapproves of it. The *Chronicle's* language supports the rumor. A correspondent relates a conversation, held a few hours before the bill passed the Senate, in which the President said:

> He hoped the Pomeroy amendment would not be adopted. He regarded it as mischievous and likely to cause trouble; and he added, with a good deal of emphasis: "I want reconstruction to end, and the Pomeroy amendment only delays it."

Nevertheless, the action of the House is doubtful. One report says that there is a clear majority for this bill; another, that there will be a hard fight, with not a good prospect of its passage. We incline rather to the first opinion,—that the bill will develope strength enough to carry it through, writing these words with the latest advices before us. The Logan and Bingham substitute, admitting the State to representation now, will not only itself fail, but will make votes for the Senate measure, since it presents a choice which will relieve more than one member from all embarrassment. Passing both Houses, the President will not find his own objections strong enough to justify a veto.

THE DEMOCRATIC DESERTION OF GEORGIA.

We have to thank seven Democratic Senators—Messrs. Casserley, Davis, Hamilton, McCreery, Saulsbury, Stockton and Thurman—for remanding Georgia to military control, and excluding her from present representation in Congress. Had they voted the other way, the Pomeroy substitute would have been beaten, 31 to 30. Having engrafted these extreme Radical ideas upon the bill, these Democratic Senators objected to a postponement, insisting that it should be passed forthwith. Also by the aid of Democratic votes, the President was empowered to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Having thus perfected the measure to suit their views, they suffered its final passage by the Senate, 27 to 25, when, by voting against it, instead of dodging as they did, they could have beaten it by a decisive majority.

This is the latest phase of Democracy for us! Supporting a military Government, denying Federal rights to a State, suspending a process which is essential to political liberty—all sanctioned by Democratic Senators. It is all right, yet it is very surprising! These votes should not be forgotten.

Hereafter, when the opposition talk of "military satraps, Radical oppressions, and the wrongs perpetrated upon Southern rights," it will be answer enough to point to these Democratic votes, which have riveted such "hateful chains upon the limbs of Southern freemen." That will render further argument unnecessary. Whether we have to criticise a political blunder, or chronicle a tardy conversion, it amounts to the same thing at last.

NEEDLESS ALARMS.

"The back of the tariff has been broken," cries an exultant free-trade cotemporary at Chicago, as it records the vote in the House reducing the pig-iron tariff to $5 per ton. Now it demands free coal, free wool, and the reduction of other imposts. Its friends have gained one point, and think the whole battle won! Gushing but deluded innocence! They are yet to realize that the issue is still between the $7 as reported by the Committee, and the $9 of the present law. The first skirmish on the outposts will lead them into another Bull Run disaster, if they are not wise, breaking the back-bone of free trade so effectually that it will not stand erect again for a generation to come.

We have given these folks too much credit for shrewdness, if they agree with their Chicago champion in reckoning this vote as even an omen of victory. With a full House, the absentees in their seats, and the yeas and nays to go upon the record, a faint glimmering of common sense would teach them that the two majority in Committee of the Whole, for a $5 rate, with no record of the yeas and nays, will be reversed by nearly twenty majority for the item as reported from the Ways and Means.

A Washington correspondent for a city cotemporary writes to it despondingly. He says: "Pennsylvania may as well set her house in order, and prepare to accommodate her great iron interest to the deluded free-trade policy." This is giving up the battle, before it has been fought. Nay, it is grounding arms at the feet of an inferior enemy. The first square full yea and nay vote of the House will exemplify this. The result will show a majority of its members committed either to the bill as reported or to the retention of the existing tariff unchanged. Let our free-trade opponents, and weak-kneed friends stick a pin there.

We shall not have long to "wait for the returns," on that point. The Paine bill, for an horizontal abatement of ten per cent. in the present rates upon all imported articles except spirits and tobacco, will not only give the out and out free-traders their opportunity, but it will bring those dodging milk and water incidentalists, and those fellows who want the highest rates for themselves and the lowest for their neighbors on the other side of the street, all up face to face with the music. So would the motion, which it was understood that Gen. NEGLEY was to make yesterday, in behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, to table the bill, which, in its present shape, is not satisfactory. If the House don't want a $7 rate on iron, Pennsylvania will continue to eke out a bare subsistence on the old $9 rate. At any rate, we shall have the pleasure, when that motion is made, of seeing the eels squirm while the skinning is going on. May the spectacle be equally pleasing to the other side!

THE LAW SETTLED.

The decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, that the legal-tender Act is invalid as to contracts made before its passage, in February, 1862, is to remain the law of the land. The recent public expectations have been either that the same case would be re-opened and heard, as moved by Attorney General Hoar, or that the validity of the legal-tender clause, as to all contracts, would be re-examined and adjudged, after arguments upon two other cases pending, and involving the same questions. These anticipations are now effectually disappointed. A majority of the full Court denies the motion for a re-argument of the Hepburn case, and the Judges are unanimous in permitting the counsel for appellants in the other two cases to withdraw the appeals wholly from the docket.

It is not yet known how the bench was divided upon the re-argument question. We only know that at least five of the nine judges must have agreed to enforce the standing rule of the Court prohibiting such re-argument of an adjudicated case except with the consent of some one of the judges who concurred in the first decision. Of course none of the four give this consent—and they are fortified by at least one more vote, which, it is probable, they have gained from Justice Bradley!

The decision of the four Judges originally, was something like a snap judgment. It was rendered by a temporary bare majority, of a bench not filled,—that majority understanding that the vacancies were soon to be supplied when they were likely to become the minority in turn. They appear to have counted the chances, and to have acted with express reference to the rule from which protection is now claimed. If a decision given under such circumstances is not properly styled a snap judgment, there need be no meaning to words. Nevertheless, this sharp practice wins. The rule is of long standing; it has governed the practice of the Court; it has itself become a part of our public law, valid, although unwritten, until rescinded. We have no hesitation in conceding that propriety forbade the present majority to rescind it, even if so disposed, for the clear purpose of reaching any case pending at the moment before the Court. We prefer that the decision should stand, rather than that the established practice of our highest tribunal should be violated to secure its reversal.

—Now that the law is settled, let us glance at the situation! The Chief Justice finds his hands tied in one important particular; he cannot carry the Court with him in those ulterior attacks upon the legal-tender principle which, we think, he has proposed to himself for political effect. If he has intended to question the validity of that enactment for contracts of subsequent date—and we have no doubt that such was his real purpose—his game is blocked. The Court will stand by its past judgments, but the country need fear no future steps in the same mischievous direction.

Again, we must recognize in this adjudication a long step towards specie resumption. It *is* resumption, for all business of more than eight years standing. It will aid powerfully in bringing on an early resumption for all other business of subsequent date. It is safe to anticipate a speedy downward turn for the gold premium, sided as the movement now must be by the combined interests of every wealthy and powerful debtor corporation of the country. These influences have come, of late years, to be of decisive weight. Hereafter, they may be reckoned *with* the Secretary of the Treasury, and not against him. Give us a good funding-bill, and the banking interest, also an element of great power, will be exerted, no matter how bankers now talk, in the same practical direction. The bulls of the gold-market are doomed!

—On the whole, the situation might be a good deal worse than it is!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SELF-HELP: With Illustrations of Character, Conduct and Perseverance. By Samuel Smiles, author of "The Huguenots," etc. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. For sale by E. Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Few publications contain so much practical knowledge and common-sense views as this one. The author has woven together facts in anecdotal form that are as instructive as entertaining. In fact it is a work that fascinates the reader, and its fragmentary character is rather in its favor, than otherwise. Its varied features, and striking and apt illustrations, are very happily blended. And not the least excellent characteristic is the moral tone of the work. Lessons are embodied, old-fashioned but wholesome, that to be wise, virtuous and useful, suitable efforts must be put forth. Young men will find much in this book to stimulate them to active and honorable work.

WARP AND WOOF. By Samuel W. Duffield. Published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

The author of these poems is a Presbyterian clergyman in Philadelphia, and known to some extent as a writer of some merit. Many of the shorter pieces have already appeared in newspapers, and have been received with favor. The variety of subjects, and form of versification, is a noticeable feature, and one that indicates the versatility of the author, and, quite creditably, too. The poems of a religious type, and on the late war, will be read with interest. Mr. Duffield gives a translation of the *Dies Iræ*, which will be found quite as satisfactory as many of the renderings of this noted hymn. The publishers have brought the book out in good style.

MISCELLANIES. By W. M. Thackeray. Vol. 5. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

This volume contains "Catharine," "Titmarsh among Pictures and Books," "Fraser's Miscellanies," "Christmas Books," "Ballads," etc., and forms the last volume of the popular Household Edition of Thackeray's Works. No one need to be told of the excellencies of the great satirist's works. His reputation is as wide as the English language is spoken, and time does not diminish it. This edition reflects much credit upon the publishers of this excellent work, and at such a low price.

THE TWO GRANDDAUGHTERS. By Mr. J. D. Chamlin.

MAY; OR, GRANDPAPA'S PET. By Mrs. F. B. Smith. Published by the American Tract Society, Boston. For sale by Rev. D. McKinney, Pittsburgh.

The first named ought to find favor among little people, as it contains pictures of society that will instruct as well as enchant them. Its admirable religious tone, however, is its crowning feature. We think young people will enjoy "May; or Grandpapa's Pet" very much. The style is simple and pure, and indicates the author's rare faculty in writing in a suitable manner for children.

A BRAVE LADY. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by E. Miner, Pittsburgh.

It is hardly necessary to commend anything Miss Muloch writes, as the mere announcement of a new work from her prolific pen is sufficent. The book may not achieve the popularity of some works of the author, but it will be widely read. The leading character of the story is an English curate's wife, illustrative of her heroic endurance of trials, as the title indicates, "A Brave Lady." It is admirably illustrated.

HAND BOOK OF THE SULPHUR CURE, and applicable to the Vine disease in America, and the blight of apple and other fruit trees. By William S. Flagg, author of "Three Seasons in European Vineyards."

The value of this book is shadowed forth in the copious title page, and, in this day of vine culture, this book ought to be widely read for the important views it contains.

THE CONVENT: A Narrative Founded on Fact. By R. McCrindell, author of the "School Girl in France," etc. "SAMBO'S LEGACY," and other Narratives. By Rev. P. B. Power, M. A. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

Years ago we read and re-read the thrilling story of the "School Girl in France," producing impressions of the evils of Convent life that will not likely ever be effaced. The simple announcement of a new work of a similar type, founded on fact, by this gifted lady, prepared shortly before her decease, ought to be sufficient to commend "The Convent," but it is a work of decided merit of itself, and will accomplish an important mission, among the young people, especially.

"Sambo's Legacy," like the preceding volume, forms one of the excellent series of Carter's "Fireside Library." We can assure our youthful readers that this little book contains lessons that are worthy to be treasured up and practiced. The book contains three stories, "Sambo's Legacy," "Born with a Silver Spoon in his Mouth," and "It only Wants Turning Round." The author is an English clergyman, author of several excellent books for young people. Both these books will be favorites with Sunday School scholars.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, have sent us "Tom Brown's School Days," a fifty cent 8 vo., paper covers, a work of rare merit, and one which has had hundreds of thousands of readers. It delineates life in a prominent institution of learning in England, with great vividness and power. The illustrations are capital, and admirably adapted to the text. It is marvellously cheap. The same publishers send "Debenham's Vow," by Amelia B. Edwards, an illustrated serial, which appeared in the *Bazar*. It is regarded as one of the best novels, written by a woman, for years. The plot is well planned, and the characters appear drawn with taste and ability.

A. K. LORING, Boston, has just published "Sorrento Wood Carving," explaining what it is and how to do it. This style of wood-carving is a fascinating, useful and ornamental accomplishment. It may be acquired by invalids, and others, in a room, with ease. Also, "Tales of European Life," comprising "St. Cecilia," "Prato Florito," "Salvi and Cesare," and "An Adventure in Prague." Lovers of this class of literature will find much in these tales to interest them. Also, serial, "Farming as a Profession; or, How Charles Loring Made It Pay." By T. A. Bland, Editor of the Northwestern Farmer.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, publish different editions of Bulwer's Novels, varying in style and price, but we call especial attention to the "Globe Edition," comprising twenty-two volumes. It is superbly printed on tinted paper, bright type, and elegantly bound in green morocco cloth. The handy size of the volume, style, and general make up, make the edition suitable for library purposes, and convenient and portable for traveling; and the price $1,50 per volume, is quite reasonable. The publishers can furnish sets at low rates, or supply any volume of the series.

Letter From Mr. Covode—He Declines a Re-Nomination.

(From the Greensburg Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1870.

D. W. SHRYROCK, ESQ: *Dear Sir*—In answer to inquiries, relative to my being a candidate for Congress again, I will say that for different reasons, some of which I will state, I will not submit my name to the people for renomination. Had General Foster been made the candidate of the Democratic party it might have been necessary or advisable for me to have been the candidate of the Republican party; but as he has assured me he would not run again, I will also retire from the field.

One of the reasons that induces me to decline further honors, is, that some aspirants have turned their backs upon the party, because I stood in their way; while a few others have turned their backs upon me, because I could not secure them office. But I am happy to say that no one has ever charged me with infidelity to the great cause in which we have been engaged.

In looking over a list of the members of the 34th Congress, being the one I first entered, I find that nearly half its number are now in their graves; including from Pennsylvania, Tyson, Brown, Fuller, Robinson, Knight and Ritchie; and of the one hundred and three that voted for Banks in that great struggle, there remain in the present Congress, only Buffington, Bingham, Kelsey, C. C. Washburn and myself—Banks also being a member of this Congress—six in all, and as each of them has been out longer than I have, it makes me the father of the House that entered on that great struggle to preserve the rights of the white men in the Territories, resulting in freeing four and a half millions of colored persons—giving them political rights and endowing them with suffrage, a privilege not then even contemplated. And now we find the old slaveholders appealing to those that were once their slaves, for their votes. What a revolution, and what sacrifices have been made to accomplish it!

While none of the members of either House fell in battle on the Union side, except Col. Baker, there was quite a number killed on the rebel side, including some of the worst fire-eaters, such as Barksdale, Keitt, Branch, Zollicoffer, and others, of the active men in the Banks struggle. Sherman, Morrell and Cragin, now in the Senate. Colfax, Vice President, Washburn, Minister in Paris; Burlingame, after having risen to eminent distinction as a diplomatist, fell a victim to disease at St. Petersburg last winter, and his remains are now on their way to the State he has so much honored—Spinner is Secretary of the Treasury, and Allison Register of the same, Israel Washburn has since been Governor of Maine, and Pringle on a mission abroad. Giddings, the great file leader, is in his grave, as well as Brenton of Indiana, Granger, of New York, Meacham, of Vermont, &c. Of the Senators I was well acquainted with in the 34th Congress, Bell, Broadhead, Butler, Cass, C. C. Clay, Clayton, Collimer, Crittenden, Douglass, Fessenden, Foote, Houston and others are no more; and none of the living remain in the Senate except Hamlin, Harlan, Sumner and Wilson. Seward, who was the great leader, has had a checkered course since that time.

Now in view of the fact that the great struggle for human progress, for which I enlisted, has been fought, and won by the friends of human rights; slavery and despotism having been overturned, the power of the Government vindicated; and shown to be more than equal to cope with its enemies, and the Government been fully reconstructed.

I rest content. That new issues will arise, such as Finance, Taxes, Tariff, Expansion and other questions that will necessarily divide the old column, and that nearly all my old associates with whom I acted when I first went into Congress, are dead or scattered, family ties having been severed by the war; that I have had to mourn the loss of my first born son who gave his life for his country with 250,000 others, who were necessarily sacrificed to save the life of the nation; I feel it now not only my duty but a pleasure to withdraw from a contest that has been embittered against me by the Democratic party, because I felt it my duty to investigate their frauds and corruptions during their vile submission to slave power in their Kansas policy; and for doing this, they have pursued me ever since with a vindictive feeling that no other man in the country has had to endure. But I have proven them to be guilty of all I charged them with; have been able to overpower them in every contest I have had with them, whether in the district, in the State, or in the Federal Capitol.

Without boastfulness, but as a servant giving an account of his stewardship, I take the liberty of saying to my constituents, that I have been honored by my associates in Congress, in being called upon to serve on very important committees. Besides my investigation, which Mr. Lincoln said "finished the Democratic party as a national one," I was selected to serve on the Committee on the conduct of the war, and thus made an associate with Lincoln and his Cabinet in matters pertaining to the war. I was honored by being the associate of the noble old Ben Wade, on that Committee, a truer man in this country never lived—and with Chandler, with his strong impulses, but always in the right, when enemies of the Government were to be dealt with. This was one of the most important committees ever organized in the Government. But many of its secrets can never be published. I was then selected to go South to aid in working out reconstruction, and always in close relationship with that great man, Stanton, to whom the nation owes so much for his service.

And now, in conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to a confiding constituency, who have stood by and sustained me by their votes, for the last twenty years, in a way that no other man has been sustained, and without which I would not have succeeded.

Very truly yours,
JOHN COVODE.

To the citizens of the old 19th, now 21st district of Pennsylvania.

A BROOKLYNITE leaving a wife and children, not long since, started West to peddle catarrh medicine. At Nashville he fell in with a siren who lured him into wedding her. His partner interfered to rescue him, when the enraged siren taught him the folly of meddling by a

The Georgia Bill.

The following is a correct copy of the bill as it passed the Senate:

An Act in Relation to the State of Georgia.

Whereas, great irregularities have been practiced in the organization of the legislature in the State of Georgia, both in its first organization and in the expulsion of certain members, as well also as in its reorganization since the act of December last. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, that the existing government in the State of Georgia is hereby declared to be provisional, and the same shall continue subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress, of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, until the admission of said State by law to representation in Congress, and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the Third military district.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, that in accordance with the provisions of, and under the powers and limitations provided in said act, an election shall be held in said State, commencing on the fifteenth of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, and continuing, as the President may designate, for all the members of the General Assembly of said State, provided for in the Constitution of said State, and opened by its Convention on the eleventh day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at which election all persons who by said Constitution are electors, shall be entitled to vote. And said General Assembly so elected shall assemble at the capital of said State, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and organize preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress. The powers and functions of the members of the existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said thirteenth (13) day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 3. And, be it further enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the President from an application by the Legislature of any State or by the Governor of such State, when the Legislature cannot be convened, that domestic violence prevails in any city, county or municipal organization in such State that cannot be suppressed by the local authorities, it shall be the duty of the President to suppress such domestic violence, and for that purpose he is here by authorized to employ the military forces of the United States and any portion of any State he may deem necessary, and to exercise all such power and inflict such punishment as may by the laws, or of the rules and articles of war, be exercised or inflicted in the case of insurrection.

SEC. 4. Also, so much of an act entitled an act making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1867, as prohibits the organization, arming or calling into service of the militia force in the State of Georgia, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD

YOU WILL FIND ALL KINDS OF IMPORTED Soaps, Colognes, Perfumes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Sachet Powder, Turkish Towels, Mediterranean Sponges, Fine Bathing, Surgeons and Toilet Sponges of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. HUNNINGS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Rare Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, fresh and unadulterated; also, a complete stock of Congress Water, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter and Brown Stout, sold at very low prices.

INFECTION IN THE AIR.

Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air at unhealthy seasons, in the hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic disease. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague remittent fever, and other periodical diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to escape them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to these visitations, and if the symptoms of malarious fever have actually commenced they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fever, but the medical faculty admit that this nauseous alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous nerve poison. It does not touch the disordered liver, or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, is a blessing to mankind on the whole system. It is aperient and anti-bilious as well as direct in its invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the secretive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes healthful perspiration and induces quiet sleep. As a specific for all forms of disease of indigestion that no other tonic seems capable of allaying, are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.

A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

EMPIRE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of New York.
139 BROADWAY, New York.
PRINCIPAL FEATURES:

Ordinary whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual Premium.

Special insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and no permits required. NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and NO INCREASE of annual payments on any class of policies. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE PLAN; also upon the GUARANTEE INTEREST plan. NO NOTE is required on LOANS, and there is NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST charged upon the same. Policies become SELF-SUSTAINING in about sixteen years, and thereafter yield an income to the Policy holder. Life, term and endowment policies are issued; also, guarantee interest policies and annuities.

Number of policies Issued, 3,349; Covering in Risks, $7,813,850.00. Premiums $369,047.33; assets, over $350,000 00.

Good, active Agents wanted everywhere in Western Pennsylvania.

WM. A. FULLER,
Manager for Western Pennsylvania.
Office, 78 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
ap21

STONE
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
Hot Air and Chimney Flues, &c.
A LARGE AND FULL
Assortment Constantly on Hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w3i 133 SECOND AVENUE.

FLUTING MACHINES.

The best and cheapest Fluting Machine in the market. Price $6.00 each machine. Call and see them at

JAMES BOWN'S,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.

I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood street.

CANE POLES.

I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS.

JOB LOTS!

JOB LOTS! JOB LOTS!

Boiled French Percales,	25c.
Imperfect Silks,	50c.
New Black Silks,	$1.25.
New Black Silks,	1.62.
Extra Good Quality Alpacas,	50c
New Ginghams,	12c
New Ginghams,	15c.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
ap22-MWF

ON A PAR WITH GOLD.
WE NOW OFFER OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine Our Goods and Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
ap22

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Grading of Jalappa street, from terminus of graded portion.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets, &c., and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading of Jalappa street as aforesaid, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Jalappa street respectively in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said Jalappa street, respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to authorize the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 14th day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. CULLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. ap22

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the construction of a Lateral Sewer on Sheffield street, Fraziertreet and Ohio avenue.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Sewer Committee be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the construction of a Lateral Sewer, to be constructed as follows, viz.: Commencing at the corner of Sheffield and Fulton streets, running along Sheffield to Fraziertreet, thence along Fraziertreet to Ohio avenue, thence along Ohio avenue to connect with the Sewer at the Sedgwick street work approved by Councils, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said Sewer shall be fully ascertained, the same shall be levied, assessed and collected as provided for, by an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "A supplement to a supplement of the fourth section of an act, entitled an 'Act relating to Allegheny City,' approved March 24, A. D. 1869."

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 14th day of April, 1870.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. CULLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. ap22

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the construction of a Lateral Sewer on Rush alley.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Sewer Commission be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the construction of a Sewer, located as follows, viz.: On Rush alley, from Fulton street to Sedgwick street, the plan to be approved by Councils, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said Sewer shall be fully ascertained, the same shall be levied, assessed and collected as provided for, by an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "a supplement to a supplement of the fourth section of an act, entitled an 'Act Relating to Allegheny City,' approved March 24, A. D. 1869."

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 14th day of April, 1870.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. CULLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council ap22

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the construction of a Main Sewer on North avenue.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Sewer Commissioner, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the construction of a Main Sewer on North avenue, between Pike and Pa ture Lane, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said Sewer shall be fully ascertained, the same shall be levied, assessed and collected as provided for, by an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "a supplement to a supplement of the fourth section of an act, entitled an 'Act Relating to Allegheny City,' approved March 24, A. D. 1869."

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 14th day of April, 1870.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. CULLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council ap22

AN ORDINANCE repealing that portion of Ordinance which authorizes the Grading and Paving of Adams street, from Fulton street to Preble street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Adams street, from Fulton street to Preble street, be so amended as to have no force and effect, in the points between Heaver avenue and Preble street.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted in to a law this 14th day of April, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. CULLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBT. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. ap22

WATTLES & SHEAFER
Have just received a very nice assortment of
SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
ICE URNS,
TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
CASTORS,
BUTTER DISHES,
BERRY DISHES,
SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.
All the newest patterns and at reduced prices.
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
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PUB

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, Thos. Bakewell, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
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GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.
FINANCE AND TRADE.
[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, April 21, 1870.
Money easy and steady at 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange easier at 8¼@9¼. Gold easier, opening at 113¾, declining to 112¾, advancing to 113¼ on reports from Washington that trouble with Spain was imminent, and closed at 113. Carrying rates 2@5¼. Clearances $46,500,000.
The Assistant Treasurer announces he will pay the interest falling due the first of May on next Monday, with rebate. The steamship Hermann took $50,000 specie.
Governments quiet. Coupons '81, 114¾@114¾; do '62, 12¾@13; do '64, 11@11¾; do '65, 11¾@11¾; new do, 93¾@93¾; do '67, 10¾@10¾; do '68, 10¾@10¾; 10-40's, 93¾@94; currency 6's, 113@125.
State bonds stronger, Missouri 6's, 92¾; old Tennessees, 60¾; new do., 56¾; old Virginias, 69¾; new do., 69; old North Carolinas, 46¼; new do. 22¾.
Stocks closed stronger, with the principal dealings in Northwestern, Lake Shore and Vanderbilts. Express stocks dull at the closing quotations.
Canton, 70¼; Cumberland 31¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 8¼; Mariposa, 6¾; do preferred, 13¾; Adams' Express, 60¼; Wells, 18¾; American, 58; United States, 42¾; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 92¾; scrip, 89¼; Erie, 24¼; Harlem, 142; Reading, 99¼; Michigan Central, 122; L. S., 89¼; Ill. C., 139¾; Pittsburgh 99¾; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 106; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 106. St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 50¼; Fort Wayne, 82¾; Terre Haute, 37¾; Alton, 111; do preferred, 112.
—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold, 113¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 114¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 112¾; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 111¾; Ten-Forties, 106¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 109¾; do. do. 1867, 1 09¾; do. do. 1868, 110¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cv. Pacific, 112; Lake Superior —

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, }
THURSDAY, April 21, 1870. }

CATTLE.

The market has been very sluggish this week, and while the offerings were not so large as those of last week, the supply nevertheless was considerably in excess of the demand. For the week ending last Thursday, the sales aggregated over seven hundred; for the week ending to-day, they are but little over four hundred, a very material falling off. The eastern markets continue unfavorable, which causes shippers to move very cautiously, buying sparingly and only at low figures. Compared with last week, prices are ¼ to ½ cent per pound lower, and even at the reduction there was no life in the market and to-day, notwithstanding the offerings were scarcely as large as those of last week, there were some ten or twelve car loads in the pens unsold, and it is probable that they would have to be shipped east on owners account as they could not be sold at the prices, which the owners held them at. One car load of very fine steers, averaging 1,400 lbs brought 8¼ but this and even 8 cts, is considered an outside price.
It begins to look as if stock of all kinds is destined to break another rule lower, and it is this impression that makes the market so hard, as operators generally are timid and are disposed to do as little as possible. The break has already commenced and there is no telling where it will end, though it will be better for all concerned, except perhaps the producer, if prices would drop two or even three cents per pound. Meats of all kinds are much higher relatively than almost anything else, and, consequently, there is room for shrinkage.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH.

	No.	Wgt.	Pr.
H. L. & Co. for Bell to W. Kelly	29	32,420	6 50
Jas. M. Bride to Wm. Kelly	4	5,610	5 00
Jas. McCauly to Hiller	7	2,490	6 00
FRIDAY, APRIL 15TH.			
Jas. McCauly to Colderwood	1	1,150	7 50
J. B. Hicks to Jac. Herr	3	1,720	5 75
" "	2	3,100	5 60
MONDAY, APRIL 18TH.			
Wm. Marshall to Jas. McCauly	7	7,850	6 00
Jas. McCauly to John Schuster	7	7,703	
TUESDAY, APRIL 19TH.			
J. W. Warterwel to Thatcher	16	17,550	7 10
" " " "	17	18,870	7 47½
Bumes to Gillett & Co	16	23,250	7 55
John Wheeler to Thatcher	14	15,000	7 50
J. Boles to J. McCauly	7	2,900	7 00
H. & T. " " P. O'Connor	19	19,220	7 80
Thatcher			
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20TH.			
H. L. & Co. for T. & C. to A. G.	18	17,580	6 62
" " " " " "	19	18,650	7 75
" " " " K. to W. P. N.	14	14,820	7 30
" " " " "	2	2,160	7 00
" " " " P. & B. to W. K.	20	23,000	6 75
" " " " P. S. & Co.	14	21,060	6 87½
" " " " C. to E. K.	8	8,620	6 40
" " " " " to " W.	10	7,320	5 40
" " " " to J. W.	6	5,340	6 00
" " " " to J. W.	16	18,160	7 25
" " " " G. B. to Dunlevy	50	62,110	7 56
" " Byers to W. H.	11	11,850	6 75
" " Metz to T. L.	15	21,190	8 25
H. & T. " " J. D. to J. R.	16	16,470	6 85
Paul Shamburg to John Schuster	4	4,000	7 75
" " " "	4	4,000	7 75
THURSDAY, 21ST.			
H. L. & Co. for G. B. to J. B.	14	16,250	7 00
" " " " T. & C. to Roth.	4	3,460	6 75
" " " " " "	17	19,140	7 00
H. & T. " " J. D. to Briggs	20	20,800	6 85

SHEEP.

The sheep market is also dull and weak; and while there was not an unusually large supply on sale this week prices have still further declined, and even at the decline, demand moderate. The eastern markets were hard; shippers who bought here last week, are reported as having sustained heavy losses, and consequently, they are exercising greater precaution this week. Clipped sheep may be fairly quoted at 4@6½, for common to prime, though there was one bunch, averaging 98 lbs, sold at 6,40; most of the sales, however, were within the range of 5@5¾c. Wooled sheep, of which, as might be expected, the arrivals are falling off, may be quoted at 5 @7c; most of the sales being within the range of 5@6c.

HOGS.

The hog market is also dull; and while the arrivals do not appear to have been larger than usual, there has been a falling off in the demand, and this accounts for a decline of from 25 to 50 cents per cwt, compared with last week. We now quote at 8¾@9¼ for York hogs, and 9¼ @9¾ for Philadelphia hogs.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 21.—In dry goods there is no general activity, some leading jobbers transacting a fair business at uniform rates. Heavy brown sheetings steady at 14½@15½c for Eastern makes of best quality; Southern 14@15c. Heavy brown drills 14½@16c. Prints 9¾@12c.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Cattle more active and firmer at $4,75@7,75 for stockers to extra prime shipping beeves. Hogs steady and firm at $6,40@9,10 for common to choice.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, April 21, 1870. }

There is nothing specially new or important to be said about the markets in a general way, nothing at least deserving of special notice. We can report a steady demand for most of the leading commodities, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no important changes.
APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.
ASHES—Quiet and unchanged: Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4½; Pearls 9@9½; Pots 7¾.
APPLES—In fair demand and firm with a limited supply. Sales at $3¼@ 1¾ for good to prime, and $5 for choice.
BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for prime, but common is dull and hardly wanted at all. Sales of prime to choice at 35@38, though it takes something very nice to command the outside figure.
BEANS—Continue dull but unchanged; $1,50@2,00 per bushel, as to quality.
CHEESE—Is firmer and more active. New York State Dairy, 16¾@17½; York State Factory, good, 18; do Fancy, 18½.
CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.
CARBON OIL—Is dull, but unheanged; 23 in 50 or 100 barrel lots, and 24@25 in a small way.
CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 95@$1 per bushel, as to quality.
DRIED FRUIT—The demand is a little better, though the market is still very dull and the supply is large. Apples at 6@6½; Peaches dull and unchanged, 7@8 for quarters, and 8½@9½ for halves. Blackberries, 12@13.
EGGS—Notwithstanding that receipts appear to be falling off somewhat, the market continues dull and prices are barely sustained—15@16 cts.
FLOUR—There is an improved demand, particularly for winter wheat flours, and prices are higher. We quote western flours, in store, at $4,75@5,25 for spring: $5,50@6 for winter wheat, and $7 @7,50 for fancy brands. Rye flour, firm at $5.
GRAIN—There is good milling demand for wheat, and while the market is firmer ano prices higher, it is difficult, in the absence of sales, to give accurate quotations. Oats coming in freely and the market is rather dull and a little weak, in price, though unchanged; 47 @48 in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks; 50, on wharf and track, and 53@ 55 in store. There is a continued steady demand for corn, and with a limited supply, prices are firm and tending upwards; offers to buy are on the basis of 85c for sole 800 bush. prime shelled, to go east, at 92. Rye is scarce and may be quoted in second hands at $1. Sales of prime to choice spring barley, at 85@90.
HAY—Baled may be quoted at $15@ 20, with but little strictly prime in market.
HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at $6@6¼ per bbl.
HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12@13.
HORSES—$24@3c.
LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted firm at $1,28@1,30.
LEATHER—Market steady and prices well sustained at the late decline. Hemlock, 31@33; slaughter sole, 38@40; calf (city) $1,10@1,25; shoe skirting, 44; oak harness, 40@43; oak skirting, 45@47; oak upper, per foot, 23@26; rough oak, 35@ 37.
LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.
ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.
PROVISIONS—Steady with regular jobbing sales at full prices. Shoulders, 12¾@12¾c for Plain, and 13¾ for Sugar Cured. Hams 15@16c for Plain; 16¾ @17½ for clear; Hams, 16¾ for Plain; 17¾ for Plain Sugar Cured, and 18¾ for Canvassed do. Breakfast Bacon, 17¾. Lard, 16¾@17 in tierces, and 17¾@17¾ in kegs and half bbls. Mess Pork $20@ 20¾. Dried Beef 20.
POTATOES—Sale of prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, in store, at 47@48. Sales of river potatoes at 35@40 on wharf.
PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.
PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼.
OATMEAL, $10.50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.
PEAS—Sales at $1,90@2 per bushel.
SALT—Sales car load lots at $1,68@ 1,70, with the usual advance in store.
SEEDS—Clover seed is firm with small sales at 9½@10. Timothy is scarce and firm, with sales at $6@6½. Flaxseed, $2,15, and market bare.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, April 21, 1870. }

For the first time in the history of the oil trade during the past year or more, there has been a sharp decline in crude without a corresponding decline in refined, and to-day while the former was reported and dull the latter was steady and if anything a shade stronger. This may be regarded as a good omen, indicating, as it does, that there is a possibility if not a probability of getting the business on to a good and substantial basis, of benefit alike to both manufacturer and dealer, and this is just what is desired. Heretofore, when there has been a decline in crude there has also been a decline in refined; or if the one advanced the other immediately followed suit, and thus the market has been kept in a very unsatisfactory and unhealthy condition, and to this, more than anything else, may be attributed the dullness and stagnation which has so long prevailed, and this is the principal cause of so many of our refineries being idle. There were quite a number of rumors in circulation to-day in regard to that big well, and while they were very conflicting, no two of them reporting the same production, there is no doubt but what it is a good well, and for the present at least, it is producing more oil than any other well in the Venango oil regions. And to this may be attributed the present weakness in the crude oil market, as it has strengthened the impression that the production will likely to increase, and in case of an increased production lower prices will almost inevitably follow.

CRUDE.

Spot and seller April reported as being offered freely at 8c without finding buyers. Sale 1,300 bbls seller May, at 11. Nothing said about "lines" or buyer all the year, and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

REFINED.

As already intimated, the market although quiet is steady, and so far as we can learn, there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales—in fact, there are very few sellers at present quotations. April quoted at 25¼@25¾; May, 25¾@25¾; June, 26; July, 26¼; and August, 27¼.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

H. Koehler & Co., 217 bbls refined to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.
Montzheimer K & Co., 300 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phil'a.
Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co., 200 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phil'a.
J. A. McKee 497 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.
National Refining & Storing Co., 200 refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.
Citizens Oil Works 928 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.
Total ..... 2,342 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton firmer; closing quiet, with sales 2000 bales at 23¼c for uplands. Receipts flour, 10,843 bbls; flour heavy for parcels on spot, a shade firmer for lots to arrive; sales 13,100 bbls at $4 55@4 65 for superfine State and western, $4 70@5 30 for common to choice extra State, $4 70@5 40 for do extra western, $5 20@6 15 for good to choice white wheat extra, $4 85@6 for common to choice round hoop Ohio, $5 25 @6 for common to fair extra St. Louis, and $6@8 for good to choice do, closing steady, including 6500 bbls extra State, May and June, at $4 80@4 90, delivered. Whisky firmer, with sales 250 bbls western at $1 08@1 08½, free, closing at $1 08. Grain: receipts wheat 19,084 bus; wheat firmer, with fair export and millers' demand; sales of 98,000 bush at $1,07@1,11 for No 2 spring, $1,12 for Nos 1 and 2 do mixed, $1,13@1,14 for No 1 spring, $1,16 for extra choice do, $1,22@1,25 for winter red and amber western, $1,35 for white Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley in fair request; sales of 18,000 bush at 92½c for Canada and California on private terms. Barley malt dull. Corn easier; sales of 31,000 bush at 84 1/4@85,15 for new mixed western, $1,14½@1,15 for old in store; receipts 16,549 bush. Oats heavy; sales of 1,900 bush at 62@64c for western, and 69@70c for Ohio and State; receipts 7,584 bush. Hops quiet at 15@23c for American. Petroleum dull at 11½c for crude, 25¾@26c for refined. Provisions—Pork firmer, with sales of 950 bbls at $28 for mess, $21,50@22 for prime, and $24@24,75 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess, seller April and June, at $27,81@28. Beef quiet, with sales of 520 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm, with sales of 134 tierces at $24@28 for prime mess, and $28@31,50 for India mess. Beef hams steady, with sales of 500 bbls at 28@33c for new. Cut meats steady, with sales of 370 packages at 11@12c for shoulders, 15 @16¼c for hams. Middles steady and quiet, with sales of 200 boxes long clear at 15c. Lard firmer, with sales of 400 tierces at 15¾@16¼c for steam, and 16@ 16¾c for kettle rendered; also 2000 tierces steam at 15¾c seller last three months, and 16c seller May. Butter steady at 14@20c for Ohio, and 20@36c for State. Cheese dull at 18@17c. Freights active and firm; shipment per steamer of 500@ bush wheat at 4d.

Later.—Flour steady with fair demand, partly speculative. Wheat a shade firmer with a fair export and milling demand: No 2 spring $1,08@1,11, and winter red and amber western $1,25@1,25½. Rye quiet and firm. Oats dull and heavy at 61@62c for western in store. Corn dull and heavy at $1,13@1,14½ for new west'n mixed. Pork rather heavy for mess at $27,87½ for future and $28 on spot. Beef firm with fair demand. Cut meats active and firm. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard in fair request, with sales of 50 tcs prime steam at 16c for May and 15¾c for May June and July. Eggs heavy at 20c.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Exchange unchanged. Flour firm and quiet at $5,75 @4,75 for spring extras. Wheat declined 2¼@c3c, closing dull at 80@80¼c for No 2; this afternoon unsettled at 81c cash, 81¾ @81¾c seller May. Corn dull and 2¼ @3c lower; sales at 86@88c cash, 83@83½c seller June for No 2, closing with sellers at 83¼c cash; this afternoon irregular at 86½@87c cash and seller May. Oats dull and 1@1¼c lower, closing at 45 @45¼c. Rye dull and 2@3c lower, closing at 75c for fresh No 2. Barley dull at 50@60c for No 2. Highwines quiet at $1,03 for wood and $1,04 for iron bound. Provisions dull. Mess Pork closed at $27,75. Lard 15¾c. Dry salted shoulders 10¾c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts past 24 hours: 4203 bbls flour, 16359 bush wheat, 35780 corn, 14566 oats, 1857 rye, 350 barley, 400 hogs. Shipments: 4689 bbls flour, 161943 bush wheat, 57163 corn, 6015 oats, 1020 rye, 750 barley, 4021 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet at 22c. Hemp firm and unchanged. Flour; superfine $3,50@3,75, extra $4,75@5,00, choice to fancy $5,75@7,50. Wheat dull and lower, with sales of No 2 spring at 83c, No 2 red fall at $1,03 and choice to fancy $1,20@1,35. Corn steady at 90@92c for mixed, 93c for choice yellow and 93¾ @97c for white. Oats slow at 54@56c. Barley; choice Minnesota $1@1,03. Rye firm at 77c. Whisky held firmly at $1,04 @1,05. Sugar 10¾@11¾c for fair to choice. Coffee ranges at 20¼@23c. Molasses quiet at 77c for reboiled. Pork; small sales at $28,00. Dry salt meat job bing at 11c for shoulders, 15c for clear rib and 15¼@15¾c for bacon; order lots at 11¾@12c for shoulders, 15¾@15¾c for clear rib and 16¾@16¾c for clear. Lard in better demand at 15¾c for choice tierce and 17@17¼c for keg.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Flour dull; family $5@5,25. Wheat steady: red $1,10 @1,12. Corn in good demand at 83@92c. Oats firm at 56@c. Rye 95@97c. Barley dull at 80@$1,05. Cotton firm and in limited demand at 15¾c for middling. Provisions—Pork firmer, with sales of 170 hhds at $4@17,50. Whisky at $1@1,02 offered, but none offering; sales of 400 bbls. Mess pork at $28,50. Bulk meats higher; sales of 200,000 lbs at 10¾c for shoulders, 14½@ 14¾c for clear rib sides, and 15c for clear. Bacon—sales 110 hhds at 11¾@11¾c for shoulders, 16¾c for clear rib sides, and 16¾@16¾c for clear; sugar cured hams 17¼@18¼c and firm. Lard—sales of 500 bbls at 16c. Sugar at 10¾@12¾c for raw. Coffee at 19@23c. Linseed oil dull at 88 @90c. Petroleum dull and reported at 25@23c.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—Flour firm and unchanged. Rye flour quiet at $4,75@ 5,50 per bbl. Wheat held at $1,12¾@1,13 No. 1 red winter; $1,05@1,06 for No. 2 do. Corn—holders asking 95@96c for mixed and 97c for firm 90@92c. Barley quiet 85c@$1 for State and Canada. Petroleum dull and inactive for spot oil, held at 22¾c for standard white, 22c bid; sales 150 bbls refined buyer all year at 26c; crude held at $5,10 on spot.

TOLEDO, April 21.—Wheat: No 1 white Michigan $1,15, regular do $1,13, amber Michigan $1,03, No 1 red nominally at $1,11, No 2 do at $1,05, No 3 do at 92c. Corn: No 1 at 94c, No 2 held at 92c, yellow at 97½c, No 2 old at 96c, No 2 do at 94c. Oats dull: No 1 held at 55½c; sales of No 2 at 54c, Clover seed $6,74.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Flour steady; superfine $4 87@5,00. Wheat firmer; red $1,27@1,33. Rye held at $1,05. Corn: yellow $1,18@1,20. Oats better at 62@66c. Petroleum steady; crude 18½@ 18¾c; refined 25½c. Whisky higher; western $1,67½.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Flour active and firm. Wheat firmer; Maryland amber $1,45@1,55; Pennsylvania $1,33@1,35. Corn: mixed higher at $1,15, white is less firm at $1,13@1,14. Rye quiet at $1,10. Oats steady at 63@66c. Mess pork firm at $28,50@29.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—Flour more active; spring extra $3,90@3,95. Wheat firm at 86½c for No 1 and 79½c for No 2. Oats firm at 48c for No 2. Corn steady at 70c for new. Rye firm at 77c for No 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Cattle less active at 4@7¾c. Hogs dull at 5@6c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 21.—10 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 5 do do, Haliman & H; 2 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 2 do do, Superior Iron Mills; 2 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 15 bales paper stock, O P Markle & Co; 25 hf bbls fish, J S Dilworth; 25 do do, Head & Metzgar; 63 slabs steel, Anderson & Woods; 2 cars scrap iron, Lanahan & Maloney; 200 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 200 do do, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 20 bbls oil, 149 lgs m feed, Houck, J & Co; 198 sks barley, T M Muller; 156 do rye, W J Meek; 2 cars ore, Hussey, Wells & Co; 25 bxs soap, Johnston & Colvin; 1 bbl eggs, Day & Co; 11 hf doz brooms, J Porterfield & Co; 18 e bbls, W B Hays & Co; 15 bxs h ch, J P Kaufman; 3 bgs c seed, McHenry & H; 13 sks kegs, B L Fahnestock & Co; 40 bbls bones, Seward & Emerson; 102 bxs flasks, 4 casks do, Atlantic Glass Co; 26 bbls lub oil, G E Palmer & Co; 10 bgs potatoes, 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, A Woodworth & D; 9 sks potatoes, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 12 bxs cheese, H Riddle; 8 bbls tallow, Drape & K; 14 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bbl eggs, Paul & Gibson; 2 cars limestone, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 bag coffee, Hall & Speer; 3 2 rolls sheet leather, M DeLange; 60 bbls m dust, H W Buffum; 1 piano, Mellor & Hoene.

CLEVELAND, AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 21.—1 car pig iron, Graff, B & Co; 1 do do, Hartman, B & Co; 10 cases tobacco, 10 pails tobacco, S H Baird; 50 bbls lime, Johnston & Co; 20 cases tobacco, S Ewart & Co; 160 sacks potatoes, Bricker & Bo; 1 bbl f ware, Harrison & Co; ½ bbl oil, W H Howard & Co; 1 bx nuts and bolts, D M Barr; 3 bxs g ware, Cunningham & Ihmsen; 50 bdls w boards, Arbuckles & Co; 12 kgs paint, 2 cases do, J C Reddick & Son; 8000 ft lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 8000 do do, Cromlow & Coon; 8000 do do, Silas & Shober; 7 bbls f ware, 4 eks do, J Dunlap; 2 bbls hwd, Demmler Bros; 5 do h ware, Park & Co; 25 bxs hdw, Secomb & Co; 1 old bell, J Millers & M; 10 bdls nails, Park & Dean; 7 bxs marble, 6 pcs do, R McGee & Son; 10 bbls lard oil, Dalzell & Townsend; 30 bxs scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 5 bbls stove cement, Mitchell & S; 16 cases, tobacco J Fuilerton; 10 do do, T J Blackmore; 1 car potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 12 jugs syrup, Armstrong Bro & Co; 1 plow and mould board, Hall & Speer; 5 bbls knobs, Jones, N & Co; 1 do tallow, 2 do grease, 1 do oil bbls, W Fiscus & 1 emp keg, Littell & M; 2 bbls eggs, Day & Co; 2 do d apples, Houck, J & Co; 1 bag sacks, Bricker & Co; 8 sks potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 15 do rags, McCullough & Co; 20 bxs tobacco, Hall & Speer; 4 do stools, Bedford Chair Co; 16 bbls flour T C Jenkins; 30 hf bbls fish, Johnson & Co; 1 bbl lub oil, Bakewell, P & Co; 1 bx T W Davis; ½ m tobacco, 1 pail do Weyman & Son; 1 cir saw, Hubbard & Bro; 1 bbd shoulders, 1 do hams, D A Dougherty; 11 tubs butter, ½ bbl do W H Graff & Co; 5 bbls eggs, Atwell & Lee; 27 bbls flour, 18 bgs c meal, Schomaker & L

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 21.—3 cars staves M P Adamis & Bro; 2 do rye, Robb & Herron; 56 bbls grease, W B Hays & Son; 260 g hides, 86 bdl c skins, 34 do d kips, G H Anderson; 1 car c corn, R Knox & Son; 100 bush corn, 1 bgs rye, 1 do millfeed, 3 do d apples, 84 do rags, D R Herron; 2 e tables, 1 doz w chairs, Boldinger & K; 1 bx cabs, 10 cabs set up, J G Lauer & Bro; 8 bdls table sides, Kremple & F; 2 doz powers, S Hare & Son; 18 bbls spokes, 10 do felloes, Stewart & C; 21 kgs lard, Voigt, M & Co; 5 bbls apples, S Martin; 29 bgs barley, Smith & Co; 41 do oats, 3 do onions, Meanor & H; 11 do rags, R Christy; 41 do oats, S Hood; 51 bbls lard oil, Pittsburgh & Connelsville R R; 5 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 25 do do, R Bruce; 3 beer coolers, J J Werner; 1 cks shoulders, W Haslage & Co; 26 tcs grease, J Dalzell & Son; 7 bbls cotton seed oil, Wesley Wilson; 2 bales d goods House of Refuge; 4 bgs seed, J R & A Murdock; 1 bbl whisky, P Ziept; 3 do do, W F Kiser; 2 do alcohol, Harris & E; 7 bdl frames, Barker & H; 100 bxs starch, E Heazelton; 15 do do, W Cooper; 10 bbls meal, Arbuckles & Co; 25 do whisky, J McKay; 7 bgs feathers, 4 bbls eggs, J Jones; 1 car old iron, Shoenberger & Blair.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 21.—1 sk flaxseed, 1 bx mdse, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 4 bbls eggs, 3 pkgs sundries, 3 bxs butter, J Hickman; 2 bbls rags, 1 bdl hides, Watt, Lang & Co; 2 cars limestone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 bxs eggs, J Seibert; 73 sks oats, 8 pkgs potatoes, R T Stewart; 50 aks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O'B; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 1 do clay, Star F B Co; 5 bbls s potatoes, J R & Murdock; 12 bdls trees, J H Morrison; 1 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, J L Blanchard; 1 bx mdse, D Gregg & Co; 6 pkgs marketing, J McD Crossan.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, April 21.—1 car metal, Dunbar Iron Co; 1 do cement, 75 bbls do, C B Leech, 2 rolls leather, D Chesnut & Co; 6 do do, G H Anderson & Co; 200 bdls paper, Smith & Francis; 83 bgs oats, Scott & Gisal; 3 bgs seed, John Wilson & Son; 19 bgs rags, McElroy & Co; 2 bbls eggs, McCracken, G & Co; 3 do do, P Duff & Son; 4 rolls leather Loughrey & Frew; 1 bx tobacco, S Ewart & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 21.—48 sks oats, 22 do feed, 10 do flour, Geo Stewart; 163 bgs flaxseed, M B Suydam; 2 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 car metal, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 250 pigs lead, Schoonmaker & Son; 5 cars g bbls, A & J Grotzinger; 1 car barley, M Heckelman; 1 do do, M Weil & Co; 1 do cooperage, Raiya & R; 1 car lumber, L Walters & Son.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO, April 21.—325 gallons stoneware, W D Cooper & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 6 do apples, 1 pkg butter, S Devoi; 26 jugs maple syrup, 190 bgs oats, 31 do corn, McHenry & Hood; 29 sks corn, McCracken, G & Co; 63 bgs oats, 202 do corn, D Wallace; 178 sks oats, 10 do, rye, 26 do corn, 1 bbl, wm Stephenson & H; 25 sks barley, J Rhodes; 124 do oats, Keil & R; 50 bbls flour, Emery & Co; 136 bgs oats, 17 do corn, J C Schauppe & Co; 2 bbls whisky, F Shepard; 114 bgs oats, R H Conrad; 1 bbl butter, P Duff & Son; 15 bbls apples, D Gannon; 300 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz.

WHEELING PER PETROLIA, April 21.—25 bgs seed, W W Knox; 10 bbls hominy, S Devol; 124 bgs barley, W J Meek; 28 bbls potatoes, Carter, Metz & Co; 15 bales paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company; 25 sks potatoes, 51 do apples, Voight, M & Co; 3 bbls flour, A Garrison; 217 pcs pipe 4 do vases, H H Collins; 29 sks] wheat, 25 do rye 68 do corn, Rowe & E; 165 do corn, 10 do potatoes, John Gardener; 25 bbls apples, W Graff; 15 do do, Dav & Co; 46 bales hay, 54 bgs wheat, 37 do rye, J & W Fairley; 18 sks oats, M Elliott.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with 10 feet 7 inches in the channel last evening. Weather cloudy and cool, with occasional showers.
There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report, except the packets. Business continues very slow at the landing, but we are in hopes that there will soon be an improvement.
The Juniata departed for Cincinnati with a fair trip; also the Petrolia for Wheeling.
The Bellevernon, Capt. Darragh, is filling up steadily, and will depart for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi tomorrow without fail.
The Mary Davage, Capt. Motheral, is announced to depart for St. Louis this morning without fail, and shippers should bear this in mind.
The Lorena, Capt. Shuman, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, and the Fontenelle, Capt. Fawcett's new boat, is up for St. Louis and Missouri River.
The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, will be the first boat out for New Orleans.
—We clip the following from the St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday: "We have several minor accidents hardly worth reporting: The Washington arrived from Memphis Monday night, ran against the Mollie Able and nearly capsized; Turner, bound down the Missouri, collided with a pier of the bridge at St. Charles, broke a wheel, and it is reported had a hole stove in her hull; on Saturday last the Great Republic smashed the Far West; the Wild Duck and a barge of the Allegheny Belle, none of which accidents were seen by us, but we are 'reliably informed.'"
—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The exterior of the Red Wing looked dusky, as if a coat will thet has laid in the atmosphere of Pittsburgh twenty-four hours, but her cabin is a very handsome job of painting and ornamentation, and is very richly furnished. The boat was visited by a number of our steamboat men, and some of them were quite enthusiastic over her.
—Dispatches from Memphis report the Arkansas rising from Fort Smith down. Whether the rise will be sufficient to let the Armadillo and other boats out is not yet known. The Armadillo was four months out from Cincinnati last Saturday, having left there on the 16th of December last.
—The Louisville *Courier* has a decidedly mixed up special from Pittsburgh under date of Monday. Here it is: The Arlington will arrive from Cincinnati this evening, and return to-morrow with four or five tows of coal, and will depart for Cincinnati and Louisville within a day or two.
—The carpenter of the Mary E. Forsyth, named Clark, was struck on the head by a billet of wood, Monday, by a colored deck hand, instantly killed, when the boat was between Memphis and Columbus, Ky., going down. The negro was arrested at Memphis.
—Competition on the Lower Cumberland is now decidedly lively. Tobacco is being freighted at one dollar and fifty cents per hogshead, and the boats pay back a rebate to the shipper of fifty cents and carry the owner for nothing.
—The news from Arkansas river is agreeable; good water. Utah, from St. Louis, passed Little Rock on Saturday, bound to Fort Smith; Colossal and Nile; en route from St. Louis to Fort Smith, passed Little Rock on Monday.
—Three boys, supposed to be newsboys, undertook to make the journey from Leavenworth, Kansas, to New Orleans in a skiff, but struck a snag, about thirty miles below Kansas City, and all were drowned.
—The Far West, Capt. Coulson, does not go to Fort Benton. Messrs. Kountz and Haslett, government transportation contractors, will lead her for Fort Stevenson.
—The Lake Superior arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday, and the Camella, Nashville to Pittsburgh, and the towboat Lake Erie were at Evansville the same day.
—The steamer Antelope, with five barges in tow, loaded with 100,000 bushels of grain, left Dubuque for St. Louis and New Orleans on Tuesday evening.
—John Kirkpatrick, a well known Cincinnati and St. Louis pilot, is confined to his home in Covington, by inflammatory rheumatism.
—The St. Charles received at Cincinnati from the Norman, 420 bgs wheat for Kennedy & Bro., and 325 do for J. S. Liggett & Co.
—The Glasgow, from Pittsburgh, arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday, and the Leonidas passed Vicksburg the same day.
—The Arkansas, Capt. A. H. Shaw, is loading at St. Louis for Arkansas river.
—The Kate Putnam and Savanna, arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday.
—Cairo duns steamboatmen for $3,00 street tax.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.
FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid and commodious
MOLLIE EBERT.....Capt. G. W. EBERT.
Clerk, Standish Sheppard, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 23d.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap20 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.
FOR ST. LOUIS, KE

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

But One Left.

We have but one more room to let in the "GAZETTE Building." It is a very desirable room on the second floor, fronting on Smithfield street. Terms very low for the location. Call at the Counting Room, first floor.

Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, is being paved.

Call to-day at Hare's Hotel and see Buchanan's Patent Grate Fender,

We are indebted to Wm. Bingham, Jr., Esq., the popular agent of the Liverpool line of steamships, for London papers of the 8th ult.

Harper's Magazine for May comes to us from N. H. Glidenfenney, No. 45 Fifth avenue. The present number contains a great deal of interesting matter.

The citizens living on Townsend street are laughing all over their faces on account of having gas laid on their street. We congratulate them in their new light.

Wanted—A number of Rollers, Puddlers, Catchers, Hookups, &c. Apply to-day (Friday), April 22 to D. S. Walker, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

Valuable Real Estate.—Lots in some parts of the Allegheny Cemetery, twenty feet square, are selling at from three to seven thousand dollars. Who would not be buried in such valuable ground?

Lost her Gaiters.—Yesterday morning a pair of "glazed leather ladies' gaiters, valued at $2," and owned by Miss Ellen Horan, attracted the admiration and cupidity of Delia Dean, who resolved to possess herself of them. She did so, it is alleged by Ellen, and Alderman Taylor has consequently issued a warrant for her arrest for larceny.

Sudden Death—Coroner's Inquest.—About four o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Wolfrum, wife of Jonn Wolfrum, residing in West Pittsburgh, died suddenly and Coroner Clawson was requested to hold an inquest on the body. After hearing the testimony of the husband of deceased and Dr. Roberts, the jury found that she died of consumption.

A Row.—John Little, James Peterson and William Smith were having a free fight on First avenue yesterday, and officer Hazen interfered. One of the party knocked the officer down, but he got up again. At that moment another officer arrived, when the three roughs were knocked down. They were then taken before the Mayor, who imposed a fine of $25 and costs on each of them.

Liberal Donation.—Alexander Nimick, Esq., the worthy President of the Pittsburgh Barge Club, has just presented that organization an eight oared barge of the finest make. This is quite a liberal present on the part of Mr. Nimick, who is still as great a boatman in spirit as he was in his younger years, though he does not take an active part. With Mr. N. at the head of the Barge Club, we are sure of its success.

Bonds Approved.—At a meeting of the Finance Committee of Councils held Wednesday evening, the bonds of the banks elected city depositaries, the Iron City and Allegheny National Banks and National Trust Company were presented and approved. The bonds were for the sum of $100,000 each, and are severally stamped with a $50 revenue stamp. Some other business was transacted but it was of no general interest.

Iron Ore Lands.—Our readers should not overlook the advertisement in this paper of an administrator's sale of 1240 acres iron ore lands on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, in Alabama. The land is well watered and coal abounds in the neighborhood. The site is said to be a capital one for a foundry or rolling mill as Southern real estates are selling extremely low, some of our citizens might find the public sale of this land, to come off on the 20th June, an opportunity for a very profitable investment.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Chanfrau will take a benefit at the Opera House this evening. "Sam" will constitute the entertainment, and as the prevailing question now is "Have you seen Sam?" we would advise all to go, so that they can hereafter answer the question affirmatively.

Official Meetings.

There will be a regular meeting of Councils Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

The street Committee will meet Saturday evening at seven o'clock.

The Committee on Claims and Accounts will meet Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

Republican members of Councils are requested to meet in caucus in Common Council chamber on Saturday at two o'clock P. M., to designate Fire Commissioner to be voted for on the following Monday.

Held for Trial.

The name of the man who was caught by officer Fowler, Wednesday, while attempting to relieve a drunken man of his coat, in the vicinity of Frank Welgan's saloon on Water street, was Chas. Hood, instead of Chas. Jones, as we published yesterday. Chief Hague made information before the Mayor yesterday charging Hood with the larceny of eight hundred and fifty dollars from the person of Nathan Davis, and after a hearing, Hood was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

A Bad Bargain.

Borrowers generally get into trouble. That may be set down as an axiom of which Patrick McCarroll is about to experience the truth. Thomas McGinnis yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Patrick with obtaining from him $50 by false pretences. It is said Patrick procured the funds by stating that he had a bargain in view, which would be secured by the payment of a $50 bonus. He hadn't time to go home to get it, but would pay it back to the lender as soon as he could go home. All of which, it is alleged, proved to be false. Warrant issued.

Body Found.

Yesterday morning a dead body was found floating in the Ohio river opposite Cumberland, West Virginia, ten miles above Steubenville. It was that of a man, and evidently had been in the water several months. The only clothing upon it was a night shirt and drawers. The head was partly off the body, about medium size. From the description it is supposed to be that of Samuel Lickman, of California, Pa., who was missed, while on a visit to Pittsburgh, in December last. The Coroner held an inquest at Cumberland, but nothing was elicited. The remains were interred at that place. The friends of the missing man, Lickman, have been notified, and will have the matter investigated.

Assistant Marshals.

Following are the appointments of Assistant Marshals for taking the census in Armstrong county:

First District—Leedburgh, Apollo, Elderton, Manorville and Aladin-boroughs, and Kirkiminitis, Allegheny, Barrell, South Bend, Plum Creek, Kittanning and Manor townships. J. P. Klengensmith, Kelly's Station.

Second District—Kittanning borough, Madison, Mahoning, Redbank, Pine, Wayne, Valley and Cowanshannock townships. D. P. Marshall, Kittanning.

Third District—Queenstown borough, Perry, Brady's Bend, Sugar Creek and Washington townships. J. J. Hellebaugh, Brady's Bend.

Fourth District—Worthington borough, Freeport borough, East Franklin, West Franklin, North Buffalo and South Buffalo townships. Joseph Earhart, Worthington.

To Participate.

The Republican Executive Committee for Allegheny county having been invited by the Committee having charge of the arrangements for the celebration on Tuesday, 26th instant, of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, to participate in the celebration, and having unanimously accepted the invitation, W. S. Purviance, chairman, has designated from its members the following gentlemen as a Special Committee to represent the County Committee on that occasion: J. E. McKelvey, chairman; Col. T. M. Bayne, John Heath, M. P. Reed, George Wilson, James McBrier, Thomas Scandrett, Wm. C. Moreland, John Paul, Col. E. J. Allen, Josiah Cohen, Esq., Capt. John H. Stewart, Charles Jeremy, R. F. Smythe, Robert Clugston, Jas. W. Murray, W. B. Hays, Jr., C. F. Milliken, Chas. Goehring, J. S. Lambie, H. C. Mackrell.

There will be a meeting of the above Special Committee at the office of J. E. McKelvey, 91 grant street, this afternoon at four o'clock.

INVENTORS AND THEIR INVENTIONS.

Masonic Hall Last Night—Lecture by the Hon. S. S. Fisher—The Mysteries, Romance and Reality of a Patent—Inventors and All About Them—A Large Audience Entertained.

Probably every man sometime in his life has thought himself to be an inventor. There seems to be a principle in men, especially Americans, which at one time or another attracts them more or less into this field; and whether successor not, inventions and inventors, with their toils and successes, their defeats, discouragements and glory, form a study ever fresh and always instructive and fascinating.

It is not strange, then, that last evening, notwithstanding the cheerless and unfavorable weather, Masonic Hall should be crowded with an audience from among our best citizens to hear a lecture on "Inventors and their Inventions," by the Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, United States Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Fisher came to Pittsburgh under the auspices of a few gentlemen who knew the man and thought what he had to say on the subject would prove of especial interest in our practical, working, inventive community. It was a high compliment to the lecturer that although the announcement of his entertainment was very brief, there could be gathered so soon, an audience so large and so conspicuous for intelligence and discrimination—that from the ranks of preachers, and physicians, and lawyers, and mechanics, and tradesmen, and students, all classes and professions, representatives, extended him a cordial greeting.

They who attended were exceedingly fortunate. In a long course of lecture going we do not remember to have ever heard a more entertaining, instructive and spicy discourse, or one which could more truthfully be styled an intellectual treat. As a literary production, abounding in eloquence, wit and pathos, and as a grand collation of useful information, it was finished and perfect, while the charm of a graceful and very pleasing oratory lent additional fascination and interest to the words which were spoken and the thoughts evolved.

About eight o'clock the the lecturer was introduced by General Moorhead, who in a few felicitous remarks, referred to an incident in his own life when he discovered that he was not an inventor, and that inventors like poets were "born not made."

Mr. Fisher upon coming forward was greeted with applause. After a few introductory sentences explanatory of his visit to Pittsburgh, he commenced with a description of

THE PATENT OFFICE,

Which he said was a marble building in Washington, with lofty portieoes and vaulted halls, which no visitor to the capital omits to enter. Fair and dainty brides and proud bridegrooms, little children, stately matrons, bustling men and ancient dames trip up the long flight of stairs in ceaseless flow throughout the official day. When they left their country homes, if was one of the charges of traveled friends that they should by no means forget the Patent Office. When they shall return to tell their own story, they will not fail to name it among the wonders which they have seen.

If you should follow one of these groups into the great halls of the building, you might perchance expect to find them pouring over great inventions. This reasonable expectation will not, however, be realized. The gentle creatures who enter, pass by the wilderness of models; they walk with steps that never halt through the long lines of cases containing the inventions in every class from agriculture to wood working; they do not even stop at patented bonnets, patented hoop skirts, patented and rejected baby jumpers. They halt only to be weighed, or to gaze with curious eyes upon the old clothes and pewter plates of Washington or the broken china and moth-eaten blankets of his wife.

THE INVENTOR.

But there is another class who also ascend those steps, for whom the great building has a charm of a different kind. Sometimes you may see some thoughtful face and head of unkempt hair surmounting a bowed form and plain garb, that slowly passes from the street to the great door of entrance. Under the breast of a well worn coat is hidden a package carefully wrapped in some village newspaper—only a few bits of wood and brass deftly put together, yet representing a decade of thought, a long series of tantalizing experiments, and the whole of the little savings of a lifetime. This is an inventor. He carries his invention under his arm. His breast alternately beats high with hope, as he thinks of possible fame and fortune, or sinks with dispair as he anticipates rejection and beggary. I think that it was Theodore Parker who said that the saddest sight he ever saw was an inventor going down the steps of the Patent Office with his rejected model in his hands. There was written in his face so much that told of dead hopes and a lost life. It is a pity to spoil a good story by the suggestion that as the office keeps the rejected models as well as those that are patented, this precise incident could not have occured. It is not necessary to say so, for, Fido without models in their hands, many sadly disappointed men have come back from the world of imagination to the world of reality.

THE REJECTED MODEL.

No one can wander through the long hall, which contains the rejected models, without beslowing a full meed of sympathy upon the wrecked hopes that lie stranded all around him. If all the sighs and tears that are represented there were gathered together, they would unite in a wail of woe that would remind us of a chamber of horrors in Dante's Inferno.

But, there are lights as well as shadows in the picture. Many a poor man, almost hopeless toiler has left these strong walls to find himself first famous and then rich. Look well at these stooping shoulders. They may yet find themselves taxed to bear the weight of the honor that shall be heaped upon them. Despised, this little model, for, in this humble guise, into this and like places, have come, for the first time, all the great inventions that have blessed mankind, and made the ago a marvel. [Applause.]

HIS INVENTION.

But what is this inventor seeking, with his model and his longing face. His invention is made. It may be the result of some sudden and happy inspiration, or perhaps it is the fruit of years of patient thought and labor; yet, however born, it is a living child. It is not a mere idea, floating vaguely through his brain, now taking this shape and now that. It is embodied in wood and iron. It has a form, has been reduced to practice, has been proved to demonstration, and thereby and wealth and success. No officer that sits in his marble hall can resolve the invention back into a mere ideal, and that ideal into the first faint gleams of thought, and these again into the blackness of the early darkness. This is a life which, having begun, must go on forever. No one can pronounce upon it the doom of annihilation.

What can the inventor want further? Much, every way. He is seeking protection and compensation. He has made an invention that is to benefit mankind. From his teeming brain, by his skill, his ingenuity, his *genius* he has brought this thing into being. It is his secret, and while secret it is his property. While its principles remain shut in behind his furrowed brows; while its embodiment remains hidden beneath his coat, no one can take it from him. If he publish it, any one may rob him of it.

"PROPERTY IN IDEAS."

Invention is, doubtless, the highest form of property. It is pre eminently that which a man has made for himself. Shall we say that he who turns the soil and plants the seed, and trusts to the unvarying laws of nature, that his crop will come to fruition, has acquired a right to the ground; that he who frames wood and iron into well known shapes has acquired a property in his labor; that he who transfers merchandise from hand to hand, has in the rapid barter acquired a right in it which he may call his own; and then deny the rights of an owner to the man who has invented the very implement with which the soil is tilled or the crop harvested, who has given new shapes to the artificer, new facilities of transportation and manufacture to the merchant who, in short, has created a new thing and reduced it to useful form and practice, so that the world has a new and indestructible thought prepared for its service, which, but for him, it might have lacked forever! Men may sneer at "property in ideas" as they will, but they can never successfully or honestly deny property in *embodied* ideas, caught, harnessed and trained for labor.

A HINT TO CAPITALISTS.

Our inventor, then, has this property. And he seeks protection for it. He comes and he seeks protection for it. He comes and he makes to propose a compact. "Here," he says, "is a new invention, ready to perform for you useful labor. Pay me for it in money, or protect me in the exclusive right to use it for a limited time, and I will pay myself. If you will do this I will immediately proceed to practice my invention, and I will make a full disclosure of it. Here is my model. Here is a drawing of my invention. Here is a full description; put them in your archives; publish them to your people, and tell them that, when the brief years of my exclusive privilege are over, this invention shall be as free to them as the air and the sun."

This is the whole theory of the patent system here or elsewhere.

THE INVENTOR'S MUSE.

In referring to the character of the specifications received, the lecturer gave a number of illustrations, closing with an example of one which had been received a short time since, the opening lines of which read as follows:

Let all those whom it may concern,
By what here follows, clearly learn
That I, John Smith, a District man,
Have made invention of a plan,
Both new and useful, of a trap,
For catching roaches while you nap.
In setting forth my new invention,
At first, and chief fly, I would mention,
My trap may be as earnest cup,
Outside of which the roaches steps up,
And jumping in to eat molasses,
The well glazed mouth he never repasses.

[Laughter.]

The muse of this poet is quite equal to the mechanical details of his invention. He says:

"The smaller part has open door,
At D. close to the bottom floor;
An inclined way to top of cup
Where Mr. Roach with ease walks up;
Nor needs his wife or child his hand
Upon the topmost brim to stand."

I regret to be obliged to add that the invention was not as novel as the specification. [Renewed merriment.]

DEMANDS UPON INVENTORS.

Our inventor, with his model under his arm, was left in his search of protection. We demand of him a *real* invention in exchange. He must have something to dispose of. Like the magician in the story of Aladdin, he must give us "new lamps for old ones." He must not have filched his ideas from other men. He must be an original inventor. Then, too, he must also be the first; for, it not infrequently happens, that while there can be but one first inventor there are many who are original.

Some ideas are the fruit of a lucky suggestion, and have been stumbled over almost without seeking—others, on the other hand, have been the keystones in arches, slowly and painfully erected by patient toil and long experiment.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

In the days when steamships were almost unknown, a party of gentlemen in the cabin of a packet crossing from Europe to America were discussing the new discovery of electro-magnetism. Among them was one, a painter by profession, who was greatly interested in the subject, and a suggestion being made that the new force might in some way be employed in the transmission of signals, he became so absorbed in it that he gave up his profession, and commenced the thorough investigation of the subject, with the view to the invention of a plan for telegraphing. On this ship in mid ocean, from the brain of Morse, came forth the electro-magnetic telegraph. Now this nursling which the ocean rocked has become its conqueror By the genius of this man the messages of life and death, of love, of ambition, of bargain and sale, of friendly greeting, of fierce defiance, the tidings of the battle, the proclamation of peace, the vagaries of the gold corner, the words of statesmen and the voice of the people, are borne upon the wings of the lightning to the uttermost parts of the earth. [Applause.]

THE EXAMINERS.

The lecturer now described at length the rigid ordeal to which every invention is subjected, and said the character of this examination indicates what should be the character of the examiners who are to make it. The highest scientific acquirements, the most acute legal discrimination, the clearest logic, the best powers of comparison and analysis, may find abundant employment in such an office.

It was, therefore, seemed to me so self evident that skilled labor only, and that of a high order, should be received into the examinerships of the Patent Office, that I have felt myself justified in insisting upon two propositions: 1. That no man should be placed in charge of a case as a principal examiner who has not previously served in the lower grade of assistant; and, 2. That, to the position of assistant, appointments should be made only on the basis of merit, to be ascertained by a competitive examination.

Two of such examinations have already been held. I need scarcely say that the result did not, in all cases, accord with the recommendations on file, nor was it always in proportion to the previous "pressurs" of the candidate or his friends.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

The Patent Office, contrary to the popular impression, make no rigid examination into the utility of inventions. If the alleged improvement is new, and will work at all, and is not immoral or mischievous, a patent is granted. It is assumed that if the invention is good for nothing nobody will want it, and that use, and not speculation, is the best test of utility.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ORIGINALS.

In the present state of invention, of course, the vast majority of patents are granted for improvements upon forms of machines already in existence.

It seems hardly necessary to say to an intelligent audience that the inventor of the improvement cannot use the original machine without consent of its inventor, nor can the inventor of the original machine use the improvement without the consent of the patentee of the latter; and yet from ignorance or neglect of this obvious rule the greater part of the litigation and trouble arising under patents has its origin.

This point may be worth illustration. The first man who discovered that a force could be exerted by the movement of a piston caused by the expansion of steam, was entitled to put under tribute every steam engine, whether vertical, horisontal or rotary. Nevertheless, if some one after him invented some new form of valve, the former could not take possession of it by virtue of his invention of the engine, nor could the patentee of the valve take the engine by virtue of his invention of the valve.

THE INVENTIVE "GIRL OF THE PERIOD."

Any sketch of American inventions would be imperfect that failed to do justice to the part taken by women. A lady was in the Patent Office last week who has already obtained six patents. In the class of wearing apparel, their names stand high upon the roll. They have invented something of everything in that department, mentionable and unmentionable. In household furniture they are also respectable, and pianos, sewing machines, stoves, chairs and the like, have become the better for their attention. In the last number of the Patent Office report it will be seen that, among many other inventions they have made, one of the sex claims to have made a new flat iron, another a new step-ladder, another a fluting machine, another a musquito and fly net, another a child's toy, another a corset clasp, another a washstand and clothes dryer, another a sulck for trundling hoops, and another a toilet powder. No doubt, when the "girl of the period" gets her "rights" we shall find her name in connection with the latest improvement in harvesters, steam engines and planing machines. (Applause.)

That she knows how to value her invention when she makes it, may be inferred from the specification of a late patent granted to one of the sisterhood. The invention is called "an improvement in crimping pins," but the latter patentee says of it that "it can be converted, with a very slight modification, into a letter-holder, ticket-holder, book-mark, tweezers, a pin for securing ornaments to the person, a file for bills and circulars, a tassel holder for window curtains, an ornament, a seam ripper, nail cleaner, ear pick, lamp chimney cleaner, and last but not least, an ornamental head band for securing the hair of children." Our obligations are due to this lady that she did not go on with her list until nothing was left for the ugher sex to invent or patent. [Laughter.]

VALUE OF INVENTIONS.

The question is often asked "How many inventions prove valuable?" or, now many are good for anything?"

If by this is meant "how many become profitable to their owner?" I suppose that one in ten would be a fair average, but this would be a very unfair estimate of the number possessing actual utility.

In the first place, I do not refer at all to the *validity* of the patents. I suppose that by far the great majority of all patents issued are good and valid. They cover inventions, improvements, combinations that are now patentable and of some degree of utility.

Of those inventions which possess actual or comparative utility, many never come into use because of the poverty of the inventor. It is every day's practice to find an application coming from some part of the country where it has awakened much enthusiasm, and where a man of sufficient means and energy is prepared to push it forward: but which, when examined is rejected upon some previous patent for the same thing, that has for a dozen years been sleeping upon the shelves of the model room, not because it was useless, but because a good invention and adequate means to prosecute it were not then as now united in the same person.

A HINT TO CAPITALISTS.

I have no doubt but that to-day inventions of great utility are thus awaiting capital to develop them and that many fortunes might be made by men, who, without genious to invent, should shrewdly examine the inventions which are already made and patented. Again, a large number of inventions are useful and ingenious—a great advance upon former mechanism—but yet are not the best or cheapest of their kind. Another fourth of the machine has caught the public eye and ear, and has borne away the prize. The prize of the profitable patent has proved a stimulus to invention. Travel is more safe, and the country is the gainer, while the inventors learn that here, as elsewhere, in all departments of the lottery of life, the banks outnumber the prizes.

GROWTH OF INVENTIONS.

Some idea of the growth of inventions under the fostering care of our patent system may be formed by a comparison of former years with the present.

In 1839, thirty years ago, and three years after the adoption of our present patent law, 625 patents were issued, and the receipts of the Patent Office were but $37,000. In 1849, ten years later, 1,009 patents were issued, and the receipts were $80,000. After another decade, in 1859, the patents were 4,500, and the cash $245,000. Ten years more have gone by, and, in the year just passed, 14,000 patents have been granted, while the receipts have reached the very respectable sum of $700,000.

THE PAST.

People often talk of the "good old times," but I confess that it is with a sort of pity for our ancestors that I look back just seventy years to the beginning of the century, and attempt to compare their condition with our own. There the coach then lumbered slowly up the hillsides; the ark and flatboat floated lazily adown our Western waters; the post boy or carrier pigeon was the most rapid medium of communication; the farmer turned the soil with a rude plow and reaped the crop by swinging the scythe or cradle. Steam engines, few and far between, had not then begun to build great cities and to redeem barren lands—the sun had not become a portrait painter, or the lightning a penny postman. No sewing or knitting or embroidering or button holing machine relieved our graudmothers of a moment of their everlasting "stich, stitch, stitch," nor did gas or kerosene enlighten their eyes, worn out by the dim light of a smoking lamp or a farthing candle.

AND THE PRESENT.

Now all this is changed. The land is vocal with the hum of myriads of looms and spindles—the mountains have fallen and the valleys have arisen to make a highway from ocean to ocean for the rushing car—the rivers, lakes and ocean are stirred by the wheels of a mighty fleet of swift going steamers—the messages of commerce or of affection outstrip the eagle in their flight over the continent, and plunging beneath the sea, presently declare their story in far off lands. Every house is the manufactory where the whirr of machinery is heard; and, last of all, to the poor man's home have come the luxuries that aforetime were hidden to the palaces of nobles and kings.

ALL HONOR TO THE INVENTOR.

Who has wrought this mighty change? It is this modest man whom we met on the steps of the Patent Office less than an hour ago. He and his fellows have, as with a magician's wand, reorganized society, raised the lowly, given dignity to labor, and made little streams tumbling in their rocky beds as valuable as rivulets of molten gold. He is the modern miracle worker. He stands upon the shores of the great sea and lifts his rod, and the waters divide to make a highway for the nations. He smites the solid rock and streams of water and rivers of oil gush forth. He bids the sun stand still in his flight to sketch the sunny face of childhood, or to preserve for his descendants the form of the old man passing away. He gathers the dense cloud of smoke that overhangs some great city, and re-forms from it the genii and afrits of the great Solomon, and bids them again become the willing slaves of the lamp. He seizes the lightning ere its flash has faded from the sky, tames its demon nature, and transforms it into a recording angel. All this, and more! (Great applause.)

Bring forth the laurel wreath that crowned the stalwart victor in Olympian games, and place it upon the brow of this man of feeble form and stooping shoulders; for in the greater strife in which mind and matter the contest, he has won the supremacy of the world, he has stood forth the champion of mind, and has won the victor's palm. (Long continued applause).

Such is but an outline of the masterly address which, for over an hour, captivated the audience, and which we regret cannot be here reproduced in full. At its conclusion Mr. Jas. Park, Jr., moved that the thanks of the audience be tendered the distinguished speaker for the very instructive and very entertaining manner in which he had enabled them to pass the evening. The motion was carried with enthusiastic unanimity, after which the audience slowly dispersed.

OUR WORKING CLASSES.

How and in What Manner They are to be Benefited.

It often has been the occasion of remark that notwithstanding the high wages and steady employment afforded our working men, they do not enjoy life, but seem, in the great majority of cases, to be continually struggling to maintain themselves and families in the humblest manner. They are not surrounded with those comforts and little luxuries so essential to happiness, and yet their incomes are sufficiently large to warrant a much better condition. A want of properly directed economy, exorbitant rents for inferior homesteads, and a needless squandering of earnings in the absence of encouragement to garner them away, are a few of the leading causes which tend to keep down the laboring and mechanical elements of society beneath the plane of comfort, happiness and contentment which they should occupy. They have not been to blame, for up till the past three years back, the attention of financiers and capitalists was directed to schemes and enterprises looking towards the interests of the wealthy, and entirely ignoring the claims of those who most needed pecuniary help and encouragement. Building Associations were established and the avidity with which their protecting features were embraced was ample evidence that the masses, the lower and middle classes were ripe for any measure looking toward their own social and financial advancement. To combine the features of a savings bank, where their earnings may be safely kept and steadily increased with accumulated interest, with all that is good and praiseworthy in the building association plan of operation, was designed and admirably carried out in a charter recently obtained from the State Legislature, and under which the Freehold Banking and Building Association is now operating at No. 198 Fourth avenue, securing all deposits with a first lien on the realty and mortgages owned by the corporation, making each *positively safe* from the remotest danger of loss, and affording a security as broad and substantial as it is unusual, for no other bank in the State is endowed with such extraordinary privileges. Prudent people who do not want to embrace the secondary advantage afforded in the building association principle, will seek out this bank for safety, while those who desire to secure homesteads will not be slow in learning the superior attractions and the great encouragement afforded in the system of this new bank.

It is intended by the Company to accumulate a fund from earnings which will be devoted to the erection of uniform rows of buildings, plainly and substantially built and supplied with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, water bathe, etc., in short to build neat, desirable and comfortable homes for mechanics. In building many houses together in uniform style and appointments, the work can be accomplished at fully twenty per cent. less cost than parties would have to pay in ordinary cases. It can be seen in the Association rooms with builders there will be a plan at the banking house, showing the size of the lot, the number of rooms, &c., and after the Directors have determined the price of each house, the following rules will govern applications: First, Deposits will be supplied; second, shareholders; and third, in case all are not disposed of, outsiders will have a chance. Parties desirous of securing a home will make money by depositing their funds, which will be earning interest instead of paying interest and taxes on unimproved ground, and when they have a sufficient sum to justify an investment, they can deal with the Association or take their money and buy elsewhere.

The officers of the company number our most responsible business men, gentlemen who have had large practical financial experience and we are sure that in no more worthy hands could be confined the interests of our numerous working population. We invite our friends to consider carefully the features of the new institution and to weigh well the advantages it presents over the ordinary bank or building Association.

Russian Braces.

Many will ask whose likeness heads the advertisement of the above mentioned goods which appears in our columns. It is a correct portrait of "His Majesty Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias," who, perhaps, more than any foreign monarch, has shown regard and expressed sympathy for this country. He is, one would think, a highly favored ruler, having immense power, vast dominions, an income of $48,000 (forty-eight thousand dollars) in gold *per day*, and yet, like Alexander the Great, this Czar of all the Russias has days of depression of spirits. The cut is becoming so familiar, from extensive advertising by Messrs. Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No 58 White street, New York, that already the goods are a household word, and "Russian Braces," which are patented here, and in France and Great Britain, are likely to outrival the famous *Guyot* braces of former celebrity.

For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping or leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny.

ABANDONMENT.

A Woman Comes from Baltimore in Search of Her Husband—She Finds Him and Returns.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mary A. Straney, accompanied by two children, a boy about ten years of age and a little girl aged four years, called at the Mayor's office and stated that she came from Baltimore, and was in search of her husband, who had abandoned her and her children. His name was Ed. F. Straney, and she had been married to him about twelve years. They had three children, the two above mentioned and a little girl six years of age, who had taken sick on the way from Baltimore to this city and had been left at Cumberland. She had ascertained that her husband was working in this city and wanted him to support his children. She made information charging him with abandonment and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The officers found Edward at work at the Round House of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company and brought him before the Mayor. He at first refused to do anything for his wife or children, saying that he had no money. Mr. Fortune was sent for and agreed to take charge of the children, if the mother would agree to give them up. The father appeared to have no objections to this arrangement, but the mother was not altogether willing to part with her children. She said it was her only alternative, she supposed, and she would have to consent to it. The father by this time thought that he could get some money from his employers, and accompanied by an officer he went to see them. In a short time afterwards he returned with $19 50, which was given to the mother of the children, who concluded to return to Baltimore and place her children in an asylum. She says her husband was formerly a kind and affectionate man to his wife and children, but a year or two since he took to drink, and since then he has been brute.

The Amendment Jubilee.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens of Allegheny was held under the auspices of the Jubilee Committee of Arrangements, Thursday evening, in the Colored Baptist church. B. F. Pulpress occupied the chair, and Geo. D. Ware acted as Secretary. S. A. Neale read a letter from R. M. Green, Esq., of Oil City, giving the intelligence that the Good Templars, numbering fifty, had a large representation of colored citizens, would be here and participate in the jubilee celebration next Tuesday.

Upon motion a Committee on Reception and a committee to arrange with Mr. Lawrence of the A. V. R. R. and other railroad officials, for excursion tickets, were appointed. Arrangements were also made to furnish carriages for his Honor, Mayor Callow, the President of the Common and Select Council, the Committee on Colored Public Schools, and other distinguished citizens.

Delegates were also elected to the Reconstruction Convention of the E. R. League, which will assemble in Harrisburg, the 1st Tuesday in May. Their names are as follows: B. F. Pulpress, S. A. Neale, Thos. H. Syies, Paul F. Clipertow, Philip Peterson.

W. D. Forten, of Philadelphia, and Hamilton D. Herron, Esq., of Pittsburgh, were invited to address the meeting next Tuesday.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned to meet in joint meeting in the Colored Baptist Church on Friday evening with the Union Committees of Birmingham and Pittsburgh.

Before adjourning it was resolved to have carriages in waiting at City Hall, Allegheny, for invited guests.

Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight.

This is the title of a most interesting and attractive work from the pen of James D. McCabe, Jr., just issued by the National Publishing Company, and profusely illustrated. It is written in an easy, flowing and fascinating style. There are few who will take up the volume that will be able to lay it down again until they have read it throughout. At a very trifling expense any one may pace the ample corridors of the magnificent palaces, survey the public buildings, saunter along the streets and Boulevards, gaze on the gorgeously appointed Grand and Louvre hotels, and examine the *cuisine* of the cafes and restaurants, in fact, see everything that is to be seen in Paris, the most splendid of all European cities, and learn more about it than he could by residing in it for six months. Those who have visited it will recognize in this volume a faithful and minute portraiture of every scene that they have witnessed, from the most lavish display of wealth to the most hideous depths of poverty, whilst they will find nothing that will offend the most fastidious taste. Among the most interesting chapters are those which describe the Imperial family. The work, which is gotten up in that beautiful style for which the Company has become celebrated, is sold only by subscription. Agents are wanted for every town and county. Address National Publishing Company, 26 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

How Often Do We Feel

Great uneasiness at leaving our fires, for fear that burning coals may roll from the top of the grates and set fire to our carpets or floors and burn our houses. A complete protection has recently been patented by Geo. Buchanan, Esq., of Washington, Washington county, which is called a Grate Fender, and is a simple, cheap and effective remedy, and really is an ornament to the grate on which placed. Mr. B. was one of the few that gave a correct solution of the problem found in our paper last week. He has long been identified with the educational interests, particularly of his own county, as we have often learned from the Washington county papers. We wish him the same success as patentee that attended his labors as teacher, and a great deal more money. The invention is just the thing needed in every household and will on inspection commend itself to every house owner and house keeper. A model is on exhibition at Hare's Hotel, foot of Fifth avenue, on Liberty street.

April Fashions.

The grotesque appearances presented by some of our would-be fashionables in regard to crinoline suggests the very natural inquiry, has the crinoline been discarded? We are happy to say it has not, nor is there any prospect of its disappearing. The comfort of the hoop skirt is far to great to be given up. We can hardly remember a time when something was not worn as a substitute for the hoop skirt, and with far less comfort than is now experienced. The very great weight of the number of skirts before necessary to be worn is obviated, which is a great item in the health of the wearer. The coming warm weather makes the hoop skirt a necessity, and we hope it will long continue to reign with all more than present popularity.—*Godey's Lady Book, for April.*

The Big Well upon Armstrong Run, near Brady's Bend, which has been agitating petroleum circles for the past few days, has at last settled into a more steady gait, and the fire is sufficiently subdued to form a correct idea of its production. From reliable parties who left Brady's Bend yesterday, we are informed that it is flowing at the rate of two hundred barrels per day. The well caught fire at nine o'clock, P. M, the tools and rope remaining in the well. A strong vein of gas was struck in the second sand, and the second vein that occasioned the fire was reached at a depth of 1,202½ feet, or seven and a half feet in the third sand. The well has been drilling since last September, and was put down with large casing to the depth of five hundred feet. Four men were severely but not fatally burned by the explosion of the gas, whose names are: Jacob L. Meldren, Edward Swan, Baron Swan and C. Clark.—*Titusville Herald.*

Good Bread for All.— Housekeepers should order their bread from Martin's bakery, 87 Rebecca street, Allegheny. The very best is manufactured there and served through the two cities promptly. Mr. Martin, using only the finest flour, produces an article that is unparalleled; and yet he sells at a lower price than other bakers can approach. By all means get your bread from Martin's bakery." If you have not tried if yet, try it now. It will give entire satisfaction.

Brushes! Brushes!—All kinds of brushes, of our own manufacture, at Loughridge, 171 Smithfield street.

Frederick the Great carried a small pill of deadly poison which was to end his life whenever the coalition should succeed in cutting off his supply of Pier, Dannais & Co's Cream Ale.

For looking glasses and picture frames, go to Loughridge's 171 Smithfield street.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Stonecrest's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salt, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. W.F.M.

CONFLAGRATION.

Fire at the Keystone Oil Works—The Result of Carelessness—Loss About $4,000.

About half past eight o'clock last evening a fire occurred at the Keystone Oil Works, on the bank of the Allegheny river, near the foot of Thirty-second street, by which a portion of the works were destroyed, involving a loss of about $4,000.

The fire, so far as we could ascertain, was the result of carelessness on the part of Peter Warner, watchman at the works. It appears that men were engaged in pumping oil from the river to the works and Warner went into the pumping house with a lighted lantern, from which the gas ignited and the explosion ensued. The pumping house was destroyed, and the fire communicated to the receiving tank, which was partly filled with crude oil, and the tank and the oil were both burned. A large bleaching tank stood near the receiving tank, but through the vigilance of the firemen, who responded promptly to the alarm from box 37, it was saved.

The steel smelting furnace of Reese, Graff & Dull, which stood near the burning tank, caught fire and was injured to the extent of about $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance. We were unable to learn whether the oil refinery, which was owned by Messrs. P. Weisenberger & Co., was insured or not.

Lightning.

Every summer disasters by lightning are numerous, and as the season for storms is at hand, every person in need of protection should call on or send to Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn street, for the "Munson Copper Tabular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges." This firm has been long established in this city, and has the reputation of manufacturing the best lightning rod in use, and also for putting up work in the most substantial manner. They have a great many experienced workmen constantly engaged in attaching rods to buildings.

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield.

Turtle Soup Lunch Saturday and evening at 186 Smithfield, st. ADAM WEIGND.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21—Cotton active at full prices; middling 22½@24c; sales 10,000 bales; receipts 1,972, exports 7,412 stock 120,306 bales. Sugar: prime 11¼@11¾c. Molasses: prime plantation rebolled 68@75c. Whiskey 90c@$1,05. Coffee dull, fair 16½@16¾c, prime 17¾@18c.

BUFFALO, April 21.—Cattle; total receipts 320 cars; market dull and dragging, at the decline of yesterday; shipping cattle sold at $7,25@8,25, and one lot of fancy at $8,75; milch cows in good demand at $40@55; extra milkers $75. Sheep; receipts fair; nothing doing and stock principally shipped in first hands. Hog market dull at $9@9,50; receipts moderate.

DIED:

MAGEE—At Oil City, on Wednesday, April 20th, 1870, FORREST MAGEE, aged 24 years and 6 months, only child of James H. and Fannie A. Magee.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, A. A. Robinson,